

Australia	1.25	Belgium	1.25	Denmark	1.25	France	1.25	Germany	1.25	Great Britain	1.25	Greece	1.25	India	1.25	Iran	1.25	Italy	1.25	Japan	1.25	Lebanon	1.25	Luxembourg	1.25	Netherlands	1.25	Nigeria	1.25	Portugal	1.25	Spain	1.25	Sweden	1.25	Switzerland	1.25	Turkey	1.25	U.S. Military	1.25	Yugoslavia	1.25
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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 51-57 (14-13). Tomorrow: Sunny.
Sun. 51-59 (10-14). Tomorrow: Sunny.
Mon. 50-53 (10-11). Tomorrow: Sunny.
Tues. 50-53 (10-11). Tomorrow: Sunny.
Wed. 50-53 (10-11). Tomorrow: Sunny.
Thurs. 50-53 (10-11). Tomorrow: Sunny.
Fri. 50-53 (10-11). Tomorrow: Sunny.
Sat. 50-53 (10-11). Tomorrow: Sunny.

B051

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1973

Established 1837

The U.S. Economy

January Living-Cost Rise Highest Since '51

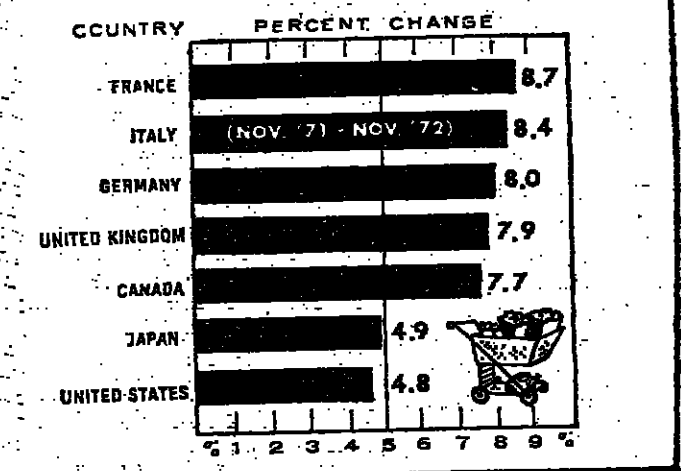
By Peter Milius
WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—The cost of living flew last month by another cent, the most in any month since the Korean War in 1951, the Labor Department reported today.

Prices for the nation's food stores, the most volatile, rose 2.4 percent for the month, the most since the department started keeping separate track of them in 1962. But prices for all goods other than food, which had been stable for four preceding months, also headed up sharply.

Heating and other utility bills rose 1.1 percent, and rents, the least volatile, rose 0.5 percent.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF CONSUMER PRICE CHANGES FOR FOOD

Dec. 1971-Dec. 1972



'2 Basic-Payments Deficit Almost Same as Year Before

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—The U.S. deficit in its balance of payments in 1972 was \$9.2 billion, virtually the same as the \$9.3-billion deficit in 1971, the Commerce Department reported today.

The fourth-quarter deficit for 1972—\$2.4 billion—was the same as the fourth-quarter deficit of 1971, when it was \$2.3 billion.

The deficit for the year ended in December 1972 was \$9.2 billion, compared with \$9.3 billion in 1971.

The deficit for the year ended in December 1972 was \$9.2 billion, compared with \$9.3 billion in 1971.

In a separate report, the department said that price increases last month outstripped hourly wage increases, with the result that the purchasing power of the average workingman's earnings fell. Judged by the department's hourly earnings index, that workers' purchasing power was no greater last month than it was last September, and was only 1.7 percent above its level of February, 1971.

The administration yesterday sought to soften today's news with assurances that food prices will not keep going up as fast in the second half of this year as they have in the first, and may level off by December.

Speaking partly to labor unions today, Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said: "This latest price news provides additional warning of the danger that must be exercised to prevent the revival of rapid inflation as the U.S. economy rises strongly in a world generally experiencing much more inflation than we have."

His remarks made small impression on AFL-CIO president George Meany, who warned once again that "without effective controls on food, the biggest item in the home budget, no wage-price stabilization program will work."

The 0.8 percent increase in the consumer price index in February was after seasonal adjustment, the allowance made for normal seasonal price fluctuations. It raised the index to 128.6, meaning that it cost \$128.60 last month to buy at retail what cost only \$100 in 1967.

An 0.8 percent monthly increase is the equivalent of a 9.6 percent annual rate of inflation.

Consumer prices overall in February were 3.9 percent higher than the year before. In the last six months, however, they have been rising at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.3 percent, and in the last three months, at a 6.3 percent pace.

Mills Favors Giving Nixon Broad Powers in Trade Talks

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., recommended today that Congress grant President Nixon broad powers to conduct trade negotiations and retaliate when others discriminate against U.S. goods or flood this country's markets with their products.

Rep. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which originates all foreign trade bills, stopped well short of advocating a wholly free hand for the executive. Congress should be consulted regularly during negotiations and in some instances should have the last word, he said.

Rep. Mills, who rarely speaks in the House except when he is handling a bill, said he was handing his views in a detailed speech. It appeared to be a signal to the Nixon administration, which has yet to submit its detailed recommendations as to how far leaders of the Democratic Congress may be willing to go in granting the tough powers of which the President has spoken.

British Air Control Aides Walk Out, Disrupt Airlines

LONDON, March 21 (UPI)—A 48-hour walkout by air traffic controllers disrupted airline flights out of Britain today.

The walkout, which began at 11 a.m., was the first since the 1968-69 strike. It was the first since the 1968-69 strike.

The walkout, which began at 11 a.m., was the first since the 1968-69 strike. It was the first since the 1968-69 strike.

Slovenian Curtails Australia Visit

BERLIN, March 21 (UPI)—Slovenian Premier Zvezdov Bije-day canceled talks with the Australian minister of Agriculture, Donald Williams, and 1 to cut short his three-day visit, officials said.

City factions were believed to be the reason for his decision, but on his life, reportedly anti-Communist Croatian factions.

Arguments for Mr. Bije-day have included a helicopter crash, deployment of more 1,000 police in the most severe security ever provided for foreign dignitaries.



PROTESTANT OPPOSITION—Ian Paisley (left) speaking against British plan for Northern Ireland in Belfast. Next to him are Lawrence Orr (center) and William Craig.

Cool Response From Protestants

By Bernard D. Nossiter
LONDON, March 21 (UPI)—Britain's new plan for a wary Ulster is receiving a warm welcome from Catholics and a cool but not catastrophic response from Protestants.

Given the overheated nature of the province, it is about as much as William Whitelaw, Ulster's British administrator, could expect, and perhaps even a bit more.

The hard news story tonight tells of William Craig, the Rev. Ian Paisley and other militant Protestant figures forming a "United Front" to defeat the Whitelaw plan. But as so often is the case in Ulster, the hard news obscures the essential point.

That is, the new coalition is not summoning Protestants to the barricades. It will, moreover, sponsor candidates to run for the 80-man assembly that Mr. Whitelaw proposed to govern the province.

Political Participation

The Protestant militants might have rejected the plan out of hand and refused to take any part in its processes. But they have, for now at least, rejected this course and say they will participate in the political mechanism.

To this end, a coalition of Protestant groups set up a new political party in Belfast today—the United Loyalist Action Group. It consists of the paramilitary Ulster Defense Association, the Vanguard Movement, labor unionists and the Orange Order.

The party vowed to assert four main principles:

- Defeat of the Roman Catholic-based Irish Republican Army.
- Control of the province's police by a Northern Ireland parliament.
- Rejection of any Council of Ireland in which the Irish Republic would have a voice.
- Better parliamentary representation for Northern Ireland in London.

The British government's white paper issued yesterday here, as one of its points, proposed a conference between representatives of the Irish Republic and Ulster, after elections, aimed at exploring ways of closer cooperation and the idea of a "normal Council of Ireland."

Mr. Craig, in a telephone interview, said his group will elect members to the assembly, "but we will not use the institution for the purpose for which it is set up. We will use it to force the British government to renounce or set up an independent state of our own."

His key objection is Mr. Whitelaw's insistence that a new Ulster executive, chosen from the new assembly, must share power between the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority.

"We are not sharing power," said Mr. Craig, "any more than those elected by any other democratic process do. If, after the election, force is necessary, it will be used."

The harsh words of Mr. Craig, the leader of the Vanguard Movement who is closely allied to the Ulster Defense Association, cannot be ignored. Nor can they be taken as a holy writ. For one thing, some of his colleagues in the new coalition are abstaining from any direct criticism of the plan.

Mr. McCone testified before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations that he acted as the director of Harold S. Geneen, the chairman of the board of ITT.

"At no time was the suggestion made to use the money surreptitiously," Mr. McCone said. "There was nothing covert about it."

Mr. McCone specifically rejected any suggestion that the ITT board of directors had in mind underwriting operations by the CIA, but he acknowledged such an idea may have been part of "staff thinking."

Mr. McCone said Mr. Geneen raised the subject in September, 1970, after Mr. Allende had finished first in the Chilean presidential election, but without the necessary majority, meaning a runoff would be held in November.

Mr. McCone said he very probably asked for CIA help in a meeting with Mr. Helms. He said the CIA promised "some minimal effort" to defeat Mr. Allende in the presidential election.

CIA 'Approved' Plans

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—A top Central Intelligence official said today that the CIA approved plans for a major attack on North Vietnam.

The Washington official who disclosed the latest analyses cautioned that there was no agreement on their significance.

The Pentagon spokesman, Jerry W. Friedman, said military intelligence analysts were not sure whether the North Vietnamese plan a major attack.

Last week, the Nixon administration revealed that several thousand North Vietnamese soldiers and a considerable amount of heavy military equipment, including tanks, had been infiltrated into South Vietnam since the cease-fire agreement went into effect on Jan. 27.

Libyan Fighters Off Malta Attack U.S. Cargo Plane

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—Two Libyan Air Force fighters fired at an unarmed U.S. Air Force transport plane over the Mediterranean early today, the State Department charged.

It called the attack an "unpardonable incident."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers summoned the Libyan chargé d'affaires to deliver a strong protest against what it called a "provocative" attack.

The State Department also directed the U.S. chargé in Tripoli to demand an explanation from the Libyan government.

While details of the incident were still scanty, military sources said the plane had been based in Athens and was due to return there when it was attacked.

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray said the Libyan jets, French-made Mirage fighters, fired on the relatively slow American transport plane when it was 83 miles off the Libyan coast roughly south of Malta.

Mr. Bray said the U.S. plane was over international waters and in international air space at the time. "There could have been no confusion in anyone's mind on that account," he told newsmen.

Administration sources said the plane was on a military mission, but would not say how many were aboard or what it was carrying. They confirmed earlier reports that after evading the attack by ducking into a cloud, the C-130 flew eastward and landed at Athens.

Asked whether the plane was on a reconnaissance mission, Mr. Bray declined to answer except to repeat that it was an unarmed military plane.

He was also asked whether the American plane had ever intruded on Libyan territory or had approached closer than the attack point. He replied that he believed that the plane had not flown closer to Libya than 83 miles.

Administration officials suggested that the U.S. plane was conducting an electronic reconnaissance mission against Soviet naval units in the eastern Mediterranean, John W. Finney of The New York Times reported.

Besides Secretary Rogers' protest, the American chargé in Tripoli, Harold Joseph, was ordered "to make an equally strong parallel protest . . . and to demand an investigation of and an accounting for this unpardonable incident," Mr. Bray said.

Libyan planes have been reportedly flying over the Mediterranean seeking Israeli commercial airliners to attack in revenge for Israel's shooting down of a Libyan airliner over the Sinai on Feb. 21. More than 100 persons were killed.

"No Notice" in Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya, March 21 (UPI)—A Libyan government spokesman declined tonight to confirm or deny reports of the attack.

"We have no notice of it," the spokesman said.

No Agreement on Significance

U.S. Reports a Dip in Entries Into Hanoi Infiltration Trails

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—The U.S. intelligence community has reported a significant reduction in the number of North Vietnamese troops and the amount of equipment that have recently entered the infiltration routes toward South Vietnam, well-placed administration officials said yesterday.

According to these officials, the latest analyses indicate that in the last two to three weeks the North Vietnamese have sharply curtailed the departures of men and materiel from North Vietnam into Laos for eventual entry into South Vietnam.

The Washington officials who disclosed the latest analyses cautioned that there was no agreement on their significance.

The Pentagon spokesman, Jerry W. Friedman, said military intelligence analysts were not sure whether the North Vietnamese plan a major attack.

Last week, the Nixon administration revealed that several thousand North Vietnamese soldiers and a considerable amount of heavy military equipment, including tanks, had been infiltrated into South Vietnam since the cease-fire agreement went into effect on Jan. 27.

This latest information does not refute those earlier reports but does tend, in some officials' minds, to relieve some worry caused by them.

The officials said that North Vietnamese men and equipment already in the pipeline were continuing into South Vietnam. This pipeline—the Ho Chi Minh Trail network—leads from North Vietnam, through Laos, into South Vietnam. It takes from six weeks to three months to travel, officials said.

The key question raised by the reported dwindling of men and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



John A. McCone

Congress Gets Bill to Reapply Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—President Nixon's proposal to revive the death penalty, billed as "a measure of protection against incorrigible, dangerous criminals," went to Congress today.

The proposal calls for the death penalty for federal crimes of murder involving kidnapping or aircraft hijacking, killing of a law-enforcement officer or prison guard, murder committed by a repeater in a capital crime and murder for hire.

The Justice Department said the proposed legislation would satisfy the Supreme Court ruling that the death penalty is unconstitutional when its imposition is up to individual courts.

Bhutto Defends Use of English

KARACHI, March 21 (AP)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto yesterday deprecated this tendency in Pakistan to hate the English language, and said: "English is an international language and it is in our interest to learn it. To hate English is not the only way to vindicate our nationalism."

Mr. Bhutto was speaking at a shipyard where his audience, mostly workers, shouted that they would listen to his speech only in Urdu, the national language.

Thunderous Indifference Mutes 'M. Silence'

By John Vinocur
PARIS, March 21 (AP)—A piping little voice in the countryside of France, "Monsieur Silence" could only put his finger to his lips and say, shush. It didn't really help.

After a year of serving as the government's "leader and coordinator of the battle against noise," Yves Martin, the man the French called Mr. Silence, has packed it in.

Terrifyingly frank for a public relations-minded civil servant, he admits his mission was a half-failure and says he faced no worse nor more incorrigible noisemaker than the state.

"I was only meant to do it for a year and I wouldn't call my mission a total flop," said Mr. Martin, who is assistant to the director of the Office for the Protection of Nature. "But the Monsieur Silence myth got out of hand and people thought I was going to solve everything. Of course not."

"And then there were all kinds of jealousies between ministries. This department or that department had no intention of spending any money on ideas they thought would reflect glory only on our office. I suppose that's rather French, isn't it?"

Mr. Martin, 36, approached the job by seeing if he could transplant to noisemakers a French technique he helped devise that taxes water polluters on the basis of how much water they pollute.

"It wasn't feasible," he said. "The state with its airports, highways, and public works is the worst noisemaker and the state doesn't want to pay. I say the state is the worst client in the world to deal with, worse than any businessman. I keep saying 'it and they haven't fired me yet.'"

"The industrialist listens to you," Mr. Martin said, "but the public works engineer, oh, all he wants to do is build roads. We had the most terrible difficulty with these people just getting them to listen, not to speak of them following our advice."

Mr. Martin's three main areas of attack were the building trades, automobiles and the aviation industry.

He claimed some success in developing a system whereby builders of low-income apartment developments for the government can receive better credit terms if their plans meet certain soundproofing standards. He said he was also encouraged by three court cases since the new year brought against builders who failed to provide a minimum of acoustical protection in their houses. But he acknowledged that in most cases, rules for protecting tenants from street noises were almost never applied.



Yves Martin—M. Silence

U.S. Accused Of Racism in Panama Zone

Charge Comes at End Of Special UN Parley

PANAMA CITY, March 21 (UPI)—Panama accused the United States today in the final hours of a deadlocked special UN Security Council meeting, of racism and discrimination in the U.S. Canal Zone.

Aquilio Boyd, Panama's ambassador to the UN and current president of the Security Council, said racial discrimination prevails in housing, job, salaries and education throughout the zone.

U.S. Ambassador John Scall said Mr. Boyd's remarks were "not benefiting the high office of council president."

The Panama criticisms of the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone came in the midst of council observation of an "international day against apartheid and racism." Today's meeting was the last session of the special UN parley.

To Seek Solution

Yesterday, Mr. Scall said, "I have not seen any resolution we can support. We will continue to try to find a solution."

Panama wants the Security Council to adopt a resolution calling on the United Nations to help Panama obtain full sovereignty over the 550-square-mile Canal Zone.

Mr. Scall, Mr. Nixon's new appointee to the U.S. delegation to the UN, told the council last night the United States is ready to conclude a new canal treaty promptly. The United States, however, wants more time to continue the operation and defense of the Canal Zone. This is one of the issues the United States wants to negotiate.

When Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack spoke in rebuttal, he brushed aside Mr. Scall's remarks on the negotiations and instead attacked U.S. foreign aid in Latin America, saying Washington takes more out of developing countries than it puts in.

"No nation has American aid forced on it," Mr. Scall told newsmen. "They ask for it. And we give it without any demand that they become a faithful ally of the United States."

Riad on Mission To Cool Dispute Of Kuwait, Iraq

BEIRUT, March 21.—The disputed border between Iraq and Kuwait remained closed but apparently quiet today as Arab leaders hastened to mediate the quarrel between the two oil-rich nations.

But dispatches from Kuwait quoted the government there as refusing mediation until Iraqi forces withdraw from Kuwaiti territory they have occupied. There were no further reports of fighting along the border, where Iraqi and Kuwaiti forces clashed in the previous days.

Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad flew today from Cairo to Kuwait in an effort to cool off the dispute. He said he also plans to visit Baghdad, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Kaddum left Damascus for Baghdad on a similar mission and also plans to visit Kuwait.

One report said Kuwait had been warned only this week to expect an Iraqi attack. The warning was said to have been delivered by Foreign Minister Ahmed Suweid of the United Arab Emirates, who arrived Monday in Kuwait after a visit to Baghdad.

© Los Angeles Times.

Two Killed in France Forcing Roadblocks

AIX-LES-BAINS, France, March 21 (AP).—A 19-year-old French youth, wounded by police gunfire when he forced a roadblock in a stolen truck, died here today. It was the second such death in two days.

In northern France yesterday, a 22-year-old man was killed by a burst of automatic fire when cornered by police in a dead-end street after forcing a roadblock. He was found to have been driving without a license.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	12	54	Overall	12	54
ANNEAPOLIS	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
ANIMAS	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
ATHENS	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
BEIRUT	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
BELGRADE	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
BERLIN	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
BIRMINGHAM	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
BUDAPEST	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
CAIRO	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
CANBERRA	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
GENEVA	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
HELSINKI	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
LAS PALMAS	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
LISBON	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
MADRID	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
MILAN	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
MONTREAL	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
MOSCOW	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
MUNICH	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
NICE	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
OSLO	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
PARIS	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
ROME	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
STOCKHOLM	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
TEL AVIV	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
TOKYO	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
VENICE	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
WASHINGTON	12	54	Cloudy	12	54
YOKOHAMA	12	54	Cloudy	12	54

(Weather forecasts by U.S. Coast Guard, 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Japan Says It Cannot Rule Out Acquiring 'Defensive' A-Weapons

TOKYO, March 21 (UPI).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka yesterday said he would not rule out the possibility of Japan acquiring "defensive" nuclear weapons.

Mr. Tanaka did not say exactly what he meant by this, but a high-ranking official in the Self-Defense Agency said examples would be nuclear land mines or nuclear air defense missiles.

"We are not able to have offensive nuclear weapons, but it is not a question of saying we will have no nuclear weapons at all," Mr. Tanaka said at a session of the Budget Committee of the House of Councillors, the upper house of the Japanese parliament.

Opposition deputies, who are opposed to all forms of Japanese armament, pressed for examples and Mr. Tanaka's aides elaborated.

"It is difficult to judge when weapons are offensive or defensive," said Ichiro Yoshikuni, chief of the Cabinet Legislation Office. "However, nuclear land mines for defense against military forces that had landed in Japan would be in that (defensive) class."

Takuya Kuro, whose title of chief of the defense office of the Self-Defense Agency makes him the agency's top civil servant, said:

"Land mines or nuclear air defense missiles may be said to be a defensive use."

Hoarding Starts in Denmark, With 258,000 Workers Idled

COPENHAGEN, March 21 (UPI).—Motorists hoarded gasoline, housewives ordered up reserves of fuel and grocers rationed cigarettes today on the first day of Denmark's biggest labor conflict since the 1936 general strike.

Some 258,000 workers struck or were locked out from docks, shipyards and construction sites after trade unions and employers failed to agree on new two-year work contracts.

"Just like the days of the Occupation (by the Germans) except they don't taste of straw," muttered one Dane, clutching his ration of 100 cigarettes from the local grocer. Around the corner at the gasoline station, motorists lined up and the attendant poured gasoline into everything from wide kegs to stone jars.

Exports Slowed

The Danes also faced the prospect of almost no newspapers, no privately operated ferries or buses.

no automobile repairs and idle shipyards and docks. This almost brought exports—including bacon and butter for British housewives—to a standstill.

Although vital activities—such as electricity plants and hospitals—were exempted for now, the independent union of truck drivers and other drivers said they would stop transport of gasoline, oil and other fuel no later than April 3.

The conflict centers on a draft compromise put forward by a government-appointed mediator on Friday. It provides for equal pay for female workers, special wage increases for lower-paid workers, shorter hours for shift workers, higher vacation pay and a rise in cost of living payments.

The workers' representatives accepted the draft, but the employers rejected it, presumably because they objected to the cost of living increase, which they claim will cost them \$150 million a year.

CIA Ex-Head Says ITT Bid \$1 Million to Combat Allende

(Continued from Page 1)

Agency operative "approved" plans by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. intended to block the election of President Allende in Chile in 1970, an ITT official told senators yesterday.

William Merriam, a vice-president and former chief Washington representative for ITT, acknowledged that he and other executives of the corporation met repeatedly with the CIA executive—William Broe, the Western Hemisphere chief of clandestine services—to discuss anti-Allende strategy.

He said Mr. Broe specifically gave the ITT plan to subsidize an anti-Allende newspaper in an effort to promote political opposition to the Marxist candidate in the 1970 election.

In a morning of halting testimony punctuated by frequent memory lapses, Mr. Merriam gave the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations a general picture of close liaison between ITT and the CIA throughout 1970 and 1971.

Testimony Sought

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, is negotiating with the CIA for testimony by Mr. Broe to determine to what extent he was carrying on the agency's policy in his dealings with ITT and other U.S. companies.

At one point, Mr. Merriam referred to Mr. Broe as "our man" in the agency. The CIA official was in charge of all covert intelligence programs in Latin America and reportedly sat in on top-level National Security Council meetings dealing with his region.

He has since been transferred to another job in the agency. The CIA is understood to have refused to permit him to testify publicly.

Mr. Merriam said he was introduced to Mr. Broe by ITT's board chairman and chief operating officer, Harold S. Geneen, at the Sheraton Carlton Hotel here on July 16, 1970. Mr. Geneen "told me to stay in touch with Mr. Broe," Mr. Merriam said.

Mr. Merriam testified he was unaware of Mr. Broe's role in the CIA's covert wing.

"I had no notion he was clandestine," the ITT official testified.

"We had lunches in places where 300 or 400 people were present," he added, eliciting a roar of laughter from the committee room.

On one occasion, Mr. Merriam testified, Mr. Broe told him that the CIA had contacted a group of U.S. businessmen in hopes of applying anti-Allende political pressure through concerted economic action.

In February, 1971, ITT took a leading part in an effort by U.S. businessmen in Chile to put pressure on the Allende government against expropriation of their holdings.

Good Faith Cited

Mr. Merriam acknowledged that the Allende government had indicated at the time that it was prepared to bargain in good faith for compensation on the seizure of ITT's Chilean telephone company.

"There's a lot of fat and a lot of dead wood that he's getting

Ulster Plan Is Welcomed By Catholics

Cool Response By Protestants

(Continued from Page 1)

power-sharing concept. They are concentrating their fire instead on the plan's demand that responsibility for law and order stay in London and not be returned to an Ulster legislature.

Even Mr. Craig plans to take part in the elections. By the time they are held, perhaps this summer, some Protestant assemblymen may be persuaded by their constituents and the lure of office to make the scheme work.

On the other side, the best known Catholic leaders, like Gerry Fitt and John Hume, so far have kept silent. So, too, have both wings of the IRA.

But respected Catholic figures in Ulster are openly expressing their pleasure with Mr. Whitehead's plan. They are clearly delighted that executive power must be divided between Catholics and Protestants, even if the precise nature of this division is not spelled out.

Finally, the terrorists, both Catholic and Protestant, have not yet been heard from. A series of escalating incidents could wreck the new plan even before elections are held.

The new Protestant coalition has called a rally for Saturday in front of Belfast's city hall. At today's meeting, Mr. Craig called the white paper a "gross betrayal" of the Protestant community.

Mr. Paisley said after the meeting that "We are now going to save Northern Ireland. We will take steps to see that the power base in Northern Ireland is with the people of Ulster."

The proposed reforms, spelled out yesterday in a document called "Northern Ireland Constitutional Proposals," will be sent to the British Parliament in a series of six measures within the next few weeks. It is expected that they will be approved without much delay, and that elections might be held this year.

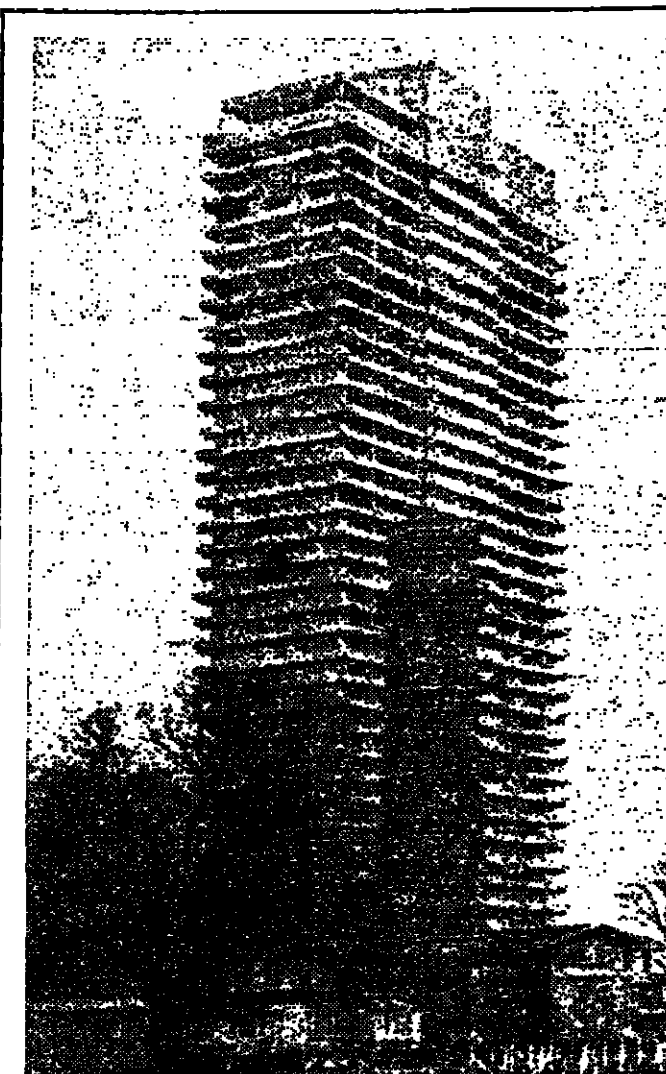
Besides the establishment of an 80-member assembly, the plan proposes that the post of secretary of state for Northern Ireland be created with cabinet ranking in the British government and responsibility for law and order in Ulster. It proposed that Ulster remain part of the United Kingdom for as long as a majority of its people desired and that the British Army remain in Ulster at whatever strength needed to insure security. Other main points were a new bill to replace the Special Powers Act, which has a provision for detention without trial, and a new charter of human rights guaranteeing freedom from discrimination.

Boy, 15, Is Shot

BELFAST, March 21 (Reuters).—A 15-year-old boy was shot in the head and seriously injured tonight in a Catholic area of the city. He was hit by bullets fired by a sniper.

The incident occurred in the same area where a boy was shot dead and another seriously injured last night after gunmen opened fire on a group of youths from a passing car.

There was no immediate official



TALE OF TWO TOWERS—Old lighthouse at Baltic seacoast town of Travemunde in West Germany is completely overshadowed by new 33-story unfinished hotel which has already taken over lighthouse's duties.

Soviet Journalist Louis Says Emigration Tax Is Dropped

MOSCOW, March 21 (Reuters).—Soviet authorities were reported today to have decided to ignore from now on the law imposing an education tax on Soviet Jews who want to emigrate to Israel.

If true, this would open a path for thousands of Jews who could not afford the high tax to leave the Soviet Union and would ease the way for expanded Soviet-American trade.

The decision was reported in the Israeli newspaper Yediot Aharonot in an article by Soviet journalist Victor Louis, who has often been the first to disclose Kremlin decisions.

The education tax on Jews seeking to emigrate, first imposed last August, has offended American public opinion. A powerful group of congressmen in Washington has vowed to veto provisions of President Nixon's trade bill with the Soviet Union unless the tax is abolished.

According to Mr. Louis's report, Soviet authorities have decided not to formally revoke the law which has been passed by the Supreme Soviet here.

There was no immediate official

8,808 U.S. Auto Mechanics Make Their 'Certified' Debuts

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI).—"Certified" automobile mechanics, wearing orange, white and blue shoulder patches, made their debut this week in repair shops and service stations in the United States.

But it may take a while to find one, as only 8,808 of the country's 800,000 auto mechanics so far have passed certification tests.

But managers of the certification program have resolved to make it "the greatest thing that ever happened" to repairmen and their customers.

"The quality of automobile repair is the leading cause of consumer complaint in this country," says Herbert S. Fuhrman, president of the National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence, "and this is a mammoth first step toward solving it."

The institute, a newly formed nonprofit corporation, is financed by the tests, which will be given twice a year at more than 200 sites throughout the country. They are prepared and conducted by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N. J.

The first tests, which 13,512 mechanics took, were given in November and December. They have been graded, and shoulder patches were sent last week to the 8,808 mechanics, or 65 percent, who passed one or more of them.

Five tests, each covering a major element of automotive repair, were offered. Of 8,113 mechanics who took all five, 1,435, or 17 percent, passed them all.

Those who passed all five are getting patches certifying them as "general" automobile mechanics. Those who passed at least one test and either failed or did not take others are getting patches identifying them as qualified mechanics in one or more types of repair.

The tests covered engines, in-

cluding fuel induction, ignition and exhaust systems; automatic transmissions ("light" repairs); manual transmissions, drive lines and axles; steering, suspension, wheels and brakes, and electrical systems.

A sixth subject, heating and air conditioning, has been added for the second semiannual series of tests, scheduled for April 28 and May 5.

Some 35 percent of the participating mechanics failed all tests that they took. The program's managers, however, emphasized that 65 percent had passed at least one test and expressed confidence that the rate would rise.

The latest intelligence indicates that North Vietnam had sent several thousand soldiers and equipment to Cambodia in the last year's heavy fighting.

Officials holding this view said to have argued that infiltration into South Vietnam of a limited nature and scale had begun Jan. 27. These officials said that the U.S. Department was said to be that North Vietnam was sending in men and materiel to fight in the country.

Other officials, particularly the Defense Department, said to be more concerned with the recent flow and less with the dwindling of aid as a positive development.

Administration officials consistently asserted that it was difficult to estimate the amount of supplies sent down the trail. It was several weeks for intelligence reports to be correlated and sent to be reached on what taken place.

Around Small Outpost

Saigon Says It Has Launch Major Attack on Red Sieg

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, March 21 (UPI).—The Saigon military command said today that it had launched a major attack to break the siege of a small outpost by Communist troops.

A military spokesman said the attack to relieve the tiny militia outpost, Rach Bap, about 22 miles north of Saigon, involved more than 2,500 troops supported by tanks, aircraft and artillery. The outpost has been under siege for more than a week.

The announcement of the "relief operation" dramatized the virtual total impotence of peace-keeping machinery to prevent continued fighting in South Vietnam.

Both the Four-Party Joint Military Commission and the International Commission for Control and Supervision—the two peace-keeping bodies created by the Jan. 27 Paris cease-fire agreement—were asked by Saigon to intervene to end the fighting at Rach Bap and another besieged outpost about 30 miles farther north.

Commission Paralyzed

The Joint Military Commission—made up of North Vietnam, the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, the Saigon government and the United States—was paralyzed when the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong members denied any Communist violation of the cease-fire at the two outposts and refused to take any action.

The question was then passed to the International Commission, which consists of Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland.

Monday, the International Commission agreed to investigate the situation at the two outposts. Investigating teams were set up at Bien Hoa and Cu Chi, ready to fly to the two outposts.

But at the last minute, according to sources close to the commission, the Hungarians and Poles balked, reportedly because they were unable to obtain assurances from the Viet Cong that the teams would be able to enter the area safely.

Saigon, meanwhile, had warned that unless the International Commission took some action to end the sieges, the South Vietnamese Army would take action of its own.

Today, with the peace-keeping machinery stalled, the Saigon military command said that it had in fact launched its operations at Rach Bap late Monday.

The Saigon spokesman said the government had not yet launched an operation at the second besieged outpost, Tong Le Chan, but he left the clear impression that such an attack could be expected soon.

Within minutes after announcement of the government operation, a three-hour meeting of the International Commission ended on the other side of Saigon and Ambassador Michel Gaultin, Canada's delegate, emerged looking tired and irritated.

He said the commission had failed to take any action on the Rach Bap and Tong Le Chan cases, despite Canada's demand for "action—immediate action."

"We are not getting anywhere in getting satisfactory answers to our questions about why the investigation is not proceeding," he said.

He said the failure of the International Commission to move into the two besieged outposts "amounts in the end to painting a rather pessimistic picture of the commission's ability to perform its role."

[The United States today told the Communist delegations to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission it has "clear and irrefutable" evidence that new war material and substantial numbers of military personnel are being infiltrated into South Vietnam in violation of the peace agreement, the Associated Press reported.]

It was the first official protest launched before the chiefs of delegations. Brig. Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., deputy chief of the U.S. delegation, termed the matter of "significant importance" and demanded an explanation.

Meanwhile, the exchange of Vietnamese prisoners proceeded smoothly. Saigon said another 1,200 Communist prisoners had been released today in exchange for some 630 government soldiers held by the Communists.

Sharp Reports on Trip

OTTAWA, March 21 (UPI).—External Affairs Minister Mitchell

This raised the possibility that the United States might to some kind of military action, presumably renewed hostilities to counter the infiltration.

According to some sources, a public report that North Vietnam had moved up to 400 vehicles, including tanks, considerable number of loaded with supplies through Ho Chi Minh Trail network at Chi Minh Trail network was making its way into Vietnam.

There have also been reports that North Vietnam had sent several thousand soldiers and equipment to Cambodia in the last year's heavy fighting.

The latest intelligence indicates that North Vietnam had sent several thousand soldiers and equipment to Cambodia in the last year's heavy fighting.

Some administration officials said that the current situation in the country was "a rather unalarming" one. According to the optimistic North Vietnamese, the agreement, but felt that it was difficult to replace the equipment depleted as a result of last year's heavy fighting.

In State Department

Officials holding this view said to have argued that infiltration into South Vietnam of a limited nature and scale had begun Jan. 27. These officials said that the U.S. Department was said to be that North Vietnam was sending in men and materiel to fight in the country.

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Administration officials consistently asserted that it was difficult to estimate the amount of supplies sent down the trail. It was several weeks for intelligence reports to be correlated and sent to be reached on what taken place.

The protest is being led by left-wing youth movements, who claim the new law discriminates against poor students. The government said it was on the contrary meant to democratize the consumption process.

Pilot in Red Zone

HONG KONG, March 21 (UPI).—Capt. So Potra, the pilot who bombed Lon Nol's palace, "landed safely" in a Communist-held area in Cambodia, the New China News Agency said today.

Sharp Reports on Trip

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Supreme Court Puts Limit on One-Man, One-Vote Rule

By Warren Weaver Jr.

INGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Supreme Court today said that its one-man, one-vote rule need not be applied to the purpose of government.

In a 5-3 decision, the high court said the one-man, one-vote rule, which requires that each citizen have an equal vote, applies to the purpose of government, but not to the purpose of government.

The dissent, Justice Douglas said, "is a weak, ineffective, and unimportant government, while creating a political kingdom under the thumb of those who write the law."

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Baby gorilla is ill at ease with cast on broken arm.

New York's Baby Gorilla Hurt In Tug-of-War Between Parents

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Patty Oake, the Central Park Zoo's 7-month-old baby gorilla, will spend the next six to eight weeks at the Bronx Zoo with her right arm in a cast. She was the victim yesterday of a parental tug-of-war.

A Parks Department spokesman said visitors saw the baby gorilla holding the hand of her father, Congo, through the bars of their separate cages. The baby's mother, Lulu, then wrenched her away, witnesses said.

The 260-pound Lulu cradled her injured baby and had to be subdued by a dart tranquilizer so Patty Oake could be removed from the cage and taken to New York Medical College.

Four doctors set the simple fracture of Patty Oake's upper right arm.

Court Quashes All Subpoenas On Newsmen Over Watergate

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—A U.S. District Court judge today threw out an attempt by Republican party officials to force 11 newsmen to reveal their sources and other unpublished information relating to the Watergate bugging case.

Judge Charles R. Richey quashed all subpoenas issued by attorneys for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President against representatives of The Washington Post, the Washington Star-News, Time magazine and The New York Times.

The newsmen had been ordered to appear for depositions being prepared on the GOP's side of three civil suits arising from the break-in and wiretapping of Democratic leaders, the FBI, the police and the U.S. attorney's office.

The four news organizations had received a court-approved delay in responding before successfully arguing their motion to quash.

Joseph Califano, attorney for The Washington Post, told the court that to approve the subpoenas would have infringed on press freedoms under the First and Fourth Amendments.

Judge Richey, in his brief oral ruling, said he did not find the First Amendment an absolute guarantee of press confidentiality, but agreed that the exceptions did not apply in this case.

Mr. Califano said many of the revelations in the Watergate scandal would never have been told had it not been for confidential sources.

Nothing that Watergate "is still a breaking story," Mr. Califano said that any disclosures forced by the courts would have the effect of prior restraint on future stories.

Kenneth W. Parkinson, representing the Republicans, said that "have not heard one legitimate reason why these newsmen should not appear and testify like every other person."

Flord Abrams, spokesman for the New York Times, said "we think the press ought to be sent out on the streets somewhere reporting, rather than being called into a courtroom as the center of a story themselves."

HEW Plans to Cut 6,252 Health Jobs By Middle of '74

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has proposed to eliminate more than 6,000 public health jobs by the middle of next year, according to a departmental planning report that became known yesterday.

The proposed job cuts would implement President Nixon's intention to reduce expenditures for public health programs, as described in his budget proposal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.

Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D., Fla., chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment, said he believed his committee "will not approve of this procedure of legislating by budget."

"I cannot believe that the full consequences of some of these proposals have been brought to the personal attention of the President," Rep. Rogers added.

The 6,252 positions that would be eliminated are in installations of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration, a division of the Public Health Service.

The planned job cuts represent nearly 24 percent of the total work force of 27,000 in the Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

N.Y. Police Chief to Quit

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPI)—Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy said Monday he will quit his post by the end of the year. "I will not serve under another mayor," Mr. Murphy told newsmen.

The commissioner was appointed by Mayor John V. Lindsay on Oct. 1, 1970. Mr. Lindsay announced recently he would not seek a third term.

Union Ex-Head Boyle Denies He Knew of Role in Slayings

By Ben A. Franklin

ERIE, Pa., March 21 (NYT)—W. A. (Tony) Boyle, the recently defeated president of the United Mine Workers, denied yesterday that he knowingly had a role in arranging the \$16,000 union payment that the state of Pennsylvania contends the murderers of his reformist union challenger, Joseph A. Yablonski, were paid to shoot him to death in 1969.

Boyle spent five hours on the witness stand in his first public appearance for questioning under oath about the December, 1969, slayings of Mr. Yablonski, his wife, Margaret, and their daughter, Charlotte, by three gunmen.

Two of the gunmen and two accessories who aided them have confessed that they were paid to perform the killings by William J. Prater, a 58-year-old UMW functionary in Tennessee, and by Albert E. Pass, 59, the secretary-treasurer of UMW District 19 in the Kentucky-Tennessee coal fields.

Mr. Pass, a Boyle loyalist in the bitterly divided union and a former member of the UMW International Executive Board, faces a separate murder trial here in a few months.

Boyle Not Charged

In their confessions, the convicted killers said they were told that they were committing the murders "for Tony Boyle." But the 71-year-old former union leader has never been formally charged with any criminal accountability for the Yablonski deaths.

The pale, baldish former union president faces a five-year federal prison term if he loses an appeal on his conviction last year for illegal use of UMW funds in the 1968 national election campaign.

The Erie County Court of Common Pleas was packed with spectators yesterday for the first time since the Prater trial began here on March 9. It was the scene of frequent angry dialogue between Boyle and Richard A. Sprague, the first assistant district attorney of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sprague, 47, has been the state's special prosecutor in all of the five Yablonski murder convictions obtained so far, and has publicly and repeatedly sought to suggest Boyle's implication in a plot that the prosecutor has called a conspiracy to perform a labor union "assassination."

The Yablonski family, too, has long and publicly maintained that Boyle was responsible in some way for the killings.

Defense Witness

Yesterday, Boyle was nominally a defense witness, subpoenaed by H. David Rothman, Mr. Prater's counsel, as he began the defense case.



Mrs. Hale Boggs

Louisiana Vote Is Won Easily By Mrs. Boggs

NEW ORLEANS, March 21 (AP)—All the experts had said I would win, but I'm an old-time politician and I ran scared," said Mrs. Hale Boggs after being elected yesterday in Louisiana to succeed her late husband in the House of Representatives.

The first woman elected to Congress from Louisiana, Mrs. Boggs is a Democrat. She will serve out the unexpired term of her husband, whose plane was lost last fall in Alaska. He was the House Democratic leader.

The unofficial count in the voting was 42,583 for Mrs. Boggs to 10,362 for Robert E. Lee, a Republican.

Although it was her first race, Mrs. Boggs was campaign chairman for her husband several times during his 28 years in office.

She hopes to be sworn in next Tuesday. She will join 14 women in the House.

Kennedy to Address Meeting for Wallace

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., has agreed to speak at an Independence Day ceremony in Decatur, Ala., honoring Gov. George C. Wallace.

The event will bring together two major Democratic party figures, representing differing political outlooks, who could wind up as leading contenders for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Kennedy has avoided outright political appearances, such as fund-raising dinners, this year and an aide said the Wallace invitation, "This is not a political thing."

Prison Uprising In W. Va. Ends; 1 Prisoner Killed

MOUNDSVILLE, W.Va., March 21 (AP)—Rebellious inmates ended an uprising at West Virginia Penitentiary today and released five guard hostages unharmed. One prisoner was fatally stabbed and two other prisoners wounded during the 24-hour incident.

A short time after the settlement was announced by Gov. Arch A. Moore Jr., prison officials said fighting broke out between black and white prisoners. Officials said that soon after the release a "minor disturbance" occurred between black and white inmates. The trouble ended quickly and the prisoners returned to their cells.

The five prison guard hostages walked out of the prison with Gov. Moore. They looked pale, but did not appear to have been harmed. The end of the uprising came after a morning of talks between representatives of 200 rebellious inmates and state officials.

Gov. Moore said the inmates' list of demands presented at this morning's negotiations totaled 15, but there were two which "under no circumstances would I agree to."

He said those two demands were for freedom from prosecution in connection with the disturbance and for the right to carry as much cash with them in the prison as they wished.

Nevada Governor Held Talks With Hughes in London

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 21 (NYT)—Gov. Mike O'Callaghan said yesterday that he flew to London last weekend for a two-hour private meeting with Howard Hughes over the future of the millionaire's Nevada gambling holdings.

Gov. O'Callaghan said at a news conference that Mr. Hughes had a "commanding personality," but the governor refused to describe the physical appearance of the recluse, who, with seven clubs, is Nevada's biggest casino owner. Mr. Hughes has assets worth \$300 million in Nevada.

The discussion, Saturday, focused on "certain changes in the office" of those who run Nevada's gambling casinos, the governor said. But he would not be specific about the changes. He said an application would be filed soon with the Nevada Gaming Control Authority.

The authority refused in August, 1971, to approve proposed corporate changes in the Hughes Nevada gambling operations because there was no direct word from Mr. Hughes that he approved these plans. At that time, Gov. O'Callaghan suggested the meeting that finally took place last weekend.



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Damage Award

N. March 21 (Reuters).—businessman "Curtis" was confined to a bed for life following a fire that was awarded a record damages and costs in the trial today. Mr. Hoff, a passenger in a car that crashed near the east of Grimsby. The damage was against the driver of the truck.



John W. Dean 3d

Vietnamizing the Peace

Fifty-one days after the signing of the Vietnam cease-fire agreements, the two South Vietnamese sides have finally got down to talking about the political future of their land. For the first time in the long series of Vietnam conferences the common language of the participants is Vietnamese. By rights, this Paris conference should be the culmination of a decade of war, the forum at which at last can be exercised "the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination" in the words of the truce agreements. These documents blandly declared that 90 days would be a reasonable period for the two sides to reach agreement on their internal affairs.

Nothing that has happened in Vietnam since the cease-fire, nothing said at the opening of the Paris meetings on Monday, gives room for any confidence that the two South Vietnamese administrations are even close to the spirit of "national reconciliation and concord" prescribed for them by the diplomats. National elections, creation of the tripartite National Council, demobilization of armed forces—all these matters which the South Vietnamese were supposed to settle on their own seem as illusory now as ever.

Did anyone ever honestly believe that it would be otherwise? Diplomatic rhetoric aside, the best that could have been hoped for from the cumbersome political machinery envisaged by the cease-fire agreements was the transfer of the South Vietnamese power struggle from the military to the political arena. This remains a possibility, but the portents are not comforting.

Far from moving toward a Vietnamization of the peace, the charges traded by Hanoi and Washington these days suggest that the

two capitals intend to remain as deeply engaged in South Vietnam's future as they were at the height of the war. Hanoi's apparent violation of the truce terms, its dispatch of heavy military equipment toward its forces in the South, signal that it has no expectation of replacing the military struggle with purely political maneuver. The latest reports of a slowdown in this infiltration, while welcome for the immediate future, do not change this longer-term design.

President Nixon's terse warnings about the violations may have been heeded for the moment, but they still raise an ominous question about his vision of future American responsibilities in South Vietnam. The direct U.S. interest in the cease-fire structure remains to obtain the release of the American prisoners of war. According to the schedule which has been more or less respected, that will have been completed next Wednesday. After that point has been passed, the issue will be whether the Nixon administration considers itself to have any continuing obligation to guarantee the terms of the cease-fire agreements.

Is the United States somehow obliged to hold the North Vietnamese at bay while the two South Vietnamese parties work out their internal arrangements? On present appearances that may take closer to 90 weeks than 90 days. If this is the administration's position, if it accepts some tactic or specific commitment to enforce a cease-fire that no side seems ready to honor fully, the dangers are still ominously large of a continuing American engagement in Vietnam's power struggles despite the lessons of the past.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Kosygin: 'The Doors Will Be Open'

The priorities badly need to be straightened out in debate over the Jackson amendment, which would condition congressional approval of equal tariff treatment—most-favored-nation (MFN) status—for Russia on an end to Soviet harassment of Jews and others wishing to emigrate. The dispute did not arise out of any American cold-war impulse to block the progress of détente or out of any partisan impulse to embarrass President Nixon. It arose squarely out of obstacles the Kremlin put in the way of emigration, particularly the new "education tax" requiring emigrants to repay the Soviet state up to \$25,000 for their ostensibly "free education." Since it was the Soviet government which created the problem, it naturally falls on the Soviet government to undo it.

The administration's approach to the issue has been curious. It evidently intends to include a request for MFN to Russia in the big trade bill it's preparing for submission soon to Capitol Hill. So it has argued that the emigration tangle, being "internal" to Russia, should be left to diplomacy; otherwise, the White House has warned, an undesired backlash against American Jews could develop. (The same warning has been conveyed, though with a different and patently vicious intent, by Soviet spokesmen in Washington.)

But the better course would surely be to detach MFN from the big trade bill. That would allow legislative work on other more important trade matters to proceed unencumbered by any link to this particular controversy. Were MFN so detached, then Congress would have no reason to act on the Jackson amendment. It could simply wait un-

til the Soviet government had taken a fresh look at the situation and made the admittedly difficult decisions it must make to ease itself off the exposed and untenable position it has put itself in on emigration. It should go without saying that occasional token waivers of the education tax for publicity purposes are no substitute for a sustained demonstration.

On emigration Mr. Nixon is in a strong position. His humanitarian concern for the special disabilities visited by the Kremlin on Soviet Jews is of long and familiar standing. He, and every other knowledgeable person, knows that the big Soviet-American trade deals consummated in the past (grain) and those deals contemplated in the future (grain, gas) simply do not hinge on MFN, whose attainment the Russians seek chiefly for the political prestige it conveys by conferring upon the Soviet Union equal status with the rest of the world's large traders. The strong Capitol Hill sentiment to the trade and emigration gives the President the solid practical ground he needs to inform the Russians that, in order for him to make good his pledge on tariff equality, they must make good their pledge on Jewish emigration. "In the future there will be no problem," Premier Kosygin declared in London a few years back before the emigration issue had come to a boil. "The doors will be open." It is up to the administration to convey to the Russians the importance that the American people will be attaching to this pledge in the context of continuing efforts towards rapprochement between Moscow and Washington.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Critical Phase in Vietnam

Hanoi should expect the worst by March 28 if it does not heed President Nixon's warning shot, people say in Washington. President Nixon now has enough information available to fear that the leaders in Hanoi probably have never conceived the cease-fire otherwise than as an intermission. American press commentators declare themselves convinced that the President, on the strength of his experience last year, is certain he is risking neither a strong reaction from American public opinion, nor to jeopardize his policy of rapprochement with the Soviet Union and China.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Palestinians and Britain

There is a tradition of free speech and sanctuary in Britain which means that political organizations are not proscribed because of the propaganda they put out and that political exiles are permitted to work for them provided they live within the law and do not abuse the sanctuary by actively or-

ganizing acts of subversion or terror from a British haven. In its present de facto relationship with Black September, the Palestine Liberation Organization (which has offices in London) seems to fall outside that generous definition. Black September-PLO must be regarded as three links in a single chain. Britain has no tradition of harboring active terrorist organizations, and the Palestinian response to the events of Khartoum makes them very unwelcome guests in London.

—From *The Financial Times* (London).

Conflict in Cambodia

While the war abates in Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia remains prey to a conflict from which it can't extricate itself. Contrary to what is taking place in neighboring countries, both Cambodian sides stubbornly refuse to open any dialogue. Prince Sihanouk takes exception to "the traitors in Phnom Penh," and wants to speak only with the United States; while the head of the Republican state asserts he is willing to negotiate but finds no one to talk to.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

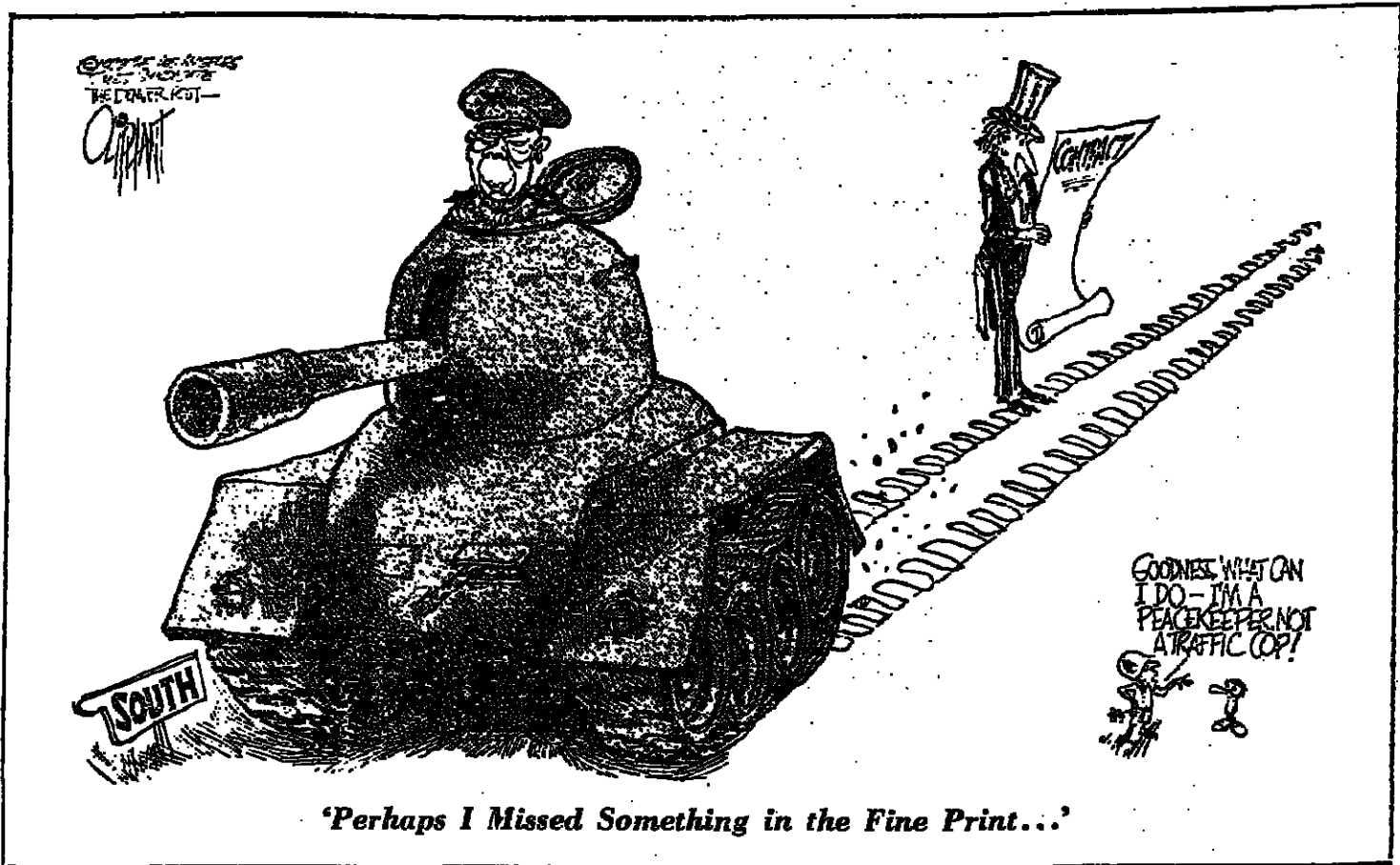
March 22, 1898

PARIS—A very rare phenomenon, especially at this period which is near the minimum as regards sunspots, is to be observed at the present moment on the central star of our system. On March 13, the spots on the sun could be seen with the naked eye. The surface covered by them amounts to 4,194,500,000 square kilometers. They are indications of formidable appearances of which our small planet is certainly feeling the effect. Has not winter, with its snow, come in the month of March this year?

Fifty Years Ago

March 22, 1923

PARIS—In the next world war whole armies may be put to sleep, according to Colonel J. F. Fuller, former chief of staff of the British "Tank" Corps. He believes that gas, disseminated from aircraft, will be the great means of future conquest. Infantry can thus be destroyed "like vermin," he writes. But perhaps that will not be necessary. "The gas that is used may be merely anaesthetic. Then thousands on thousands of men will be thrown into a 'mystical sleep.' What will be the awakening after such sleep?"



The U.S. Press Can Defend Its Own Freedom

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—The American Society of Newspaper Editors has now made it more or less official: The country's journalistic establishment wants Congress to give the press unlimited immunity from disclosure of its confidential sources of information under compulsion of the subpoena power of the courts. Not all journalists agree with the position of the ASNE, but it appears that a majority of them do.

A dissenting minority, as well as the majority, has been permitted to make its case in hearings now being conducted by a Senate committee on various shield bills, some to grant limited immunity, others to go all the way.

Since Congress almost certainly will not pass any of these bills and President Nixon stands ready to veto any measure it does pass, the argument is largely academic. It nevertheless has educational value, the relationship between government and the Fourth Estate being as little understood as it is both by Congress and the public. Even the courts seem a little hazy about it.

Danger Detected

To some of us who have been in this business for a long time the minority has the more persuasive position, perhaps because it makes us resistant to change but, perhaps, too, because we detect dangers in any attempt to define freedom of the press as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Special favors granted us by Congress today could become disavows tomorrow. Any law passed by this Congress could be amended to reverse its thrust by some future Congress.

Not only Congress but state legislatures across the country are under siege of demands for press shields. Some of them have already complied. Some of the bills under consideration by Congress would extend press immunity to state as well as federal jurisdictions.

The reason for this siege is that the courts have recently issued scores of subpoenas calling upon journalists to testify before grand juries and in criminal and even in civil cases. Identifying their sources of information and producing unpublished notes, films and recordings. Several reporters have been jailed for contempt for refusing to comply.

In one such case, the U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the right of a lower court to jail a New York Times reporter for non-compliance. The decision was a close thing, 5 to 4, and more tentative than final. Close observers of the court believe that this was not its last word—that it might go the other way in another case presenting a somewhat different set of facts.

In the background of all this, and perhaps more important than the foreground, is the widely held

assumption that the Nixon administration is so hostile to the press that press freedom needs more protection than in the past. There is nothing new about the subpoenaing of reporters or about their punishment for contempt. It has all happened before but not with such frequency as it has since the Nixon administration came to power. So the administration is blamed whether it should be or not.

Another new element is television. Although it operates under federal license, it rightly claims the same freedom to disseminate news and opinion as does the print press. Licensing makes it vulnerable and therefore especially sensitive. If anything, its spokesmen want shielding even more than representatives of the older media do.

The advent of television has had an indirect effect on the other media, too. To compete with its instantaneous dissemination of the news, publications dealing

with current events have emphasized reporting in depth and investigation of social phenomena—drugs, crime, minority unrest, underground protest, and all the rest. In this kind of reporting, the facts are sometimes reachable only through sources that insist upon protection from exposure.

Drawing the Line

Even the members of Congress who are most enthusiastic about press shielding concede the difficulty of writing an effective law. Whether protection should be limited or unlimited is still under discussion, though the drift seems to be toward total immunity. Then there is the problem of deciding who is to be protected. Who is a journalist and who isn't? Reporters for The New York Times and The Washington Post obviously are, but what about the man who mimeographs and distributes an underground scandal sheet?

Is anybody who claims to be a journalist to be granted immunity from testifying about a crime he has witnessed? If not, where is the line to be drawn? Journalists are not professionals in the sense that doctors and lawyers are. Their relations with sources are not the same as those of doctor to patient or lawyer to client. Journalists have always resisted any kind of licensing and will continue to do so.

Until now, the courts have applied the First Amendment case by case and the results, while sometimes unpleasant to the press, have not been disastrous. The American press is still the freest and probably the best in the world at its primary job of informing the public. Granting that it is facing new difficulties, it is fully capable of defending its freedoms in the future as it has in the past.

In any case, the ASNE and its allies will probably be saved from themselves at least for the duration of the present Congress and administration.

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Is anybody who claims to be

The Anarchy of Diplomacy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Rogers has begun a quiet but intensive inquiry into the problem of protecting American ambassadors and their staffs in foreign capitals from the outlaws who are now terrorizing the diplomatic community.

This is now a worldwide problem. For the Arab terrorists are beginning to avoid the major capitals of the world, where U.S. embassies have fairly good security forces, and are concentrating on less prominent capitals, where it is easier to kidnap American officials and hold them as hostages for the release of Arab outlaws elsewhere in the world.

Some fairly obvious protective measures have been taken, with the help of the CIA and the Pentagon, since two American diplomats were captured and assassinated recently in Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan. More security officers have been assigned to all U.S. missions overseas, and from now on they will not only travel with U.S. ambassadors wherever they go, but will also help protect their families.

Bullet-Proof Cars

Also, new bullet-proof cars are being provided for all embassies, and the U.S. government is emphasizing that security for U.S. officials and their families is the primary responsibility of the home government.

Rogers has also been pointing out to these governments that this way of kidnapping will never be stopped so long as the people who commit these crimes are permitted to go free. Of all the criminals involved in attacks

on foreign embassies in recent years, only one is still in jail. All the rest have been released, including the Arabs who survived the attack on the Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in West Germany. Accordingly, Rogers is pressing for the death penalty for those engaged in diplomatic kidnapping, though this penalty is against the law of the United States.

These precautions, however, do not satisfy Rogers or the U.S. Foreign Service officers who now head about 70 percent of the 130-plus American embassies overseas. Rogers points out that protecting all U.S. personnel in all embassies is a mammoth job, and total security cannot therefore be guaranteed.

Most Foreign Service officers are critical of the Nixon administration's method of handling a crisis when American officials are kidnapped and held for ransom. The policy is to handle each case as best the government can, but in general to avoid being "blackmailed," even if this means risking the lives of the captured American officials.

Most foreign governments holding prisoners the kidnappers want released approve of this policy, which is generous to them but not to the kidnapped Americans. But Golda Meir, the premier of Israel, recognized the American government's dilemma when she was in Washington the other day.

This anarchy in the diplomatic world will not only go on, she said, but it will probably get worse. The attacks are likely to take place in the smaller capitals, she observed, and it is not impossible that the wives and children

of diplomats will be seized one day. Then, she asked, what will you do?

Rogers' answer to this is that much stricter security measures will soon be in effect, not only for U.S. officials overseas, but for their families as well. Obviously, there is no satisfactory answer to this problem, but at least this crisis in the diplomatic community should remind us of the service of these officials and their families.

Henry A. Kissinger gets all the headlines on the spectacular missions to Peking and Moscow, and the American ambassadors in London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo are fairly safe and fancy, but the State Department and the Foreign Service officers still have to deal with most of the drudgery of American foreign policy, and now most of the physical risks as well.

Diplomacy has been transformed by the fast jet airplane and by instant communications via the satellite and the computer, and the copying machines that distribute an ambassador's dispatches quickly through the Washington bureaucracy.

Routine Work

When the head of an American mission abroad reports something really important in his capital, the chances are somebody from Washington will be sent out to deal with it. The rest of the time, the ambassador is left with the routine dog-work, and the social routine, which may be more injurious to his health than kidnapping.

Ironically, about the only place where an American ambassador is reasonably safe these days is in the major Communist capitals of the world. In Hanoi, or the Sudan, or Austria, he may be kidnapped any night on his way to a birthday party and held for the release of political soundbites thousands of miles away, and nobody here quite knows how to deal with this anarchy.

Rogers can give them bullet-proof cars and more marines at the U.S. Embassy door, and the President can proclaim that he "won't be blackmailed," but this doesn't quite deal with the problem, and nobody knows it better than the secretary of state.

And so Taiwan endures primarily as an accidental beneficiary of complicated diplomatic detours. It has only one alleged or reliable escape valve: what is to declare the island of Taiwan an independent state.

Speculation On Future Of Taiwan

By Wm. F. Buckley

NEW YORK—The news David Bruce is going to be treated with great respect by the internationalists. There is to begin with some wonderfully reassuring about Bruce, a debonair and accomplished diplomat of the old school associated with the brighter of a lost competence. But chiefly, of course, the elastic result of this giant towards formal diplomatic ciliation between Red China and the United States. Six ago Sen. Henry Jackson right out for diplomatic relation. I do not believe, at stage of the game, that it shock American sensibilities were suggested that our dip and the Red Chinese have sex together.

Granted, the price—Tat is not mentioned very often spokesman for the Nixon administration, who are, and ignore, for so long as they the Taiwan problem. The can left, by contrast, would nothing better than a fort betrayal of Chiang Kai which they would justify on moral grounds centered on persecution of three student one associate professor less in Taipei.

Mr. Nixon, on the other is not anxious to betray Taiwan, who are, and ignore, for so long as they the Taiwan problem. The can left, by contrast, would nothing better than a fort betrayal of Chiang Kai which they would justify on moral grounds centered on persecution of three student one associate professor less in Taipei.

Suits the Chinese

Now this quite clearly suits the Chinese for the moment. They believe it is as far as will go at the current moment. Perhaps they feel that the something to be said for the fence treaty between the United States and Taiwan. But, of course, although they every opportunity to get the Red Chinese diplomats to the United Nations have not the point that the United States in keeping military person Taiwan, is guilty of aggression.

Could it be that the Chinese have not pushed Mr. Nixon repudiation of the treaty to suit their purposes of the moment for the treaty to continue in force?

Consider the alternative. treaty were to lapse tomorrow day after tomorrow the mainland would be forced to take an irretrievable stand against Taiwan. The United States would be left with a result is a war of sorts, with biguous results unless China to stop everything and move enormous amphibious open. It is quite probable that, not doing to be forced to do anything, China prefers the cov a treaty, which is a part of historical landscape, and w blends more and more hazy into the glorious Chinese sunset. As the United States perseveres with its ing attentions on mainland China.

It is high diplomacy we seeing here, and Mr. Nixon well aware of it. One can consider with horror the re of a President McGovern, rip up the treaty, and setting motion a collision undesired, the time being, even by the Chinese Communists.

Meanwhile, Sen. Jackson, bastion of Democratic fort in the international arena, appears simply to have crumbled the point of principle. He asked on the U.S. television program "Face the Nation" what we should break off diplomatic relations with Taiwan. His answer is vintage evasion. "There will not be two Chinas. I think that talk is past us. We can still provide for our by commitments, hoping there will be a long period negotiation between Taiwan and the mainland, but an event solution of that problem, but don't see anything inconceivable in doing what I've suggested. It's in our own national interest to recognize mainland China as all of our main partners have now recognized Peking."

And so Taiwan endures primarily as an accidental beneficiary of complicated diplomatic detours. It has only one alleged or reliable escape valve: what is to declare the island of Taiwan an independent state.

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U.S. Military Law's 'Catchall' Invalidated for Vagueness

By Lawrence Meyer
WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI).—The U.S. Court of Appeals struck down one of the provisions of American military law yesterday on the grounds that it is unconstitutionally vague.
The court invalidated Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which imposed criminal penalties on "all disorders and diseases of the mind" and on "all conduct of a nature to bring dishonor to the armed forces." The unanimous decision of the three-judge panel, written by Judge Tom Clark of the Supreme Court, is expected to have a significant effect because, legal sources said, military personnel anywhere in the United States or abroad come under the court's ruling.
Justice Clark sat with two members of the Circuit Court, Judge J. Skelly Wright and Judge Malcolm R. Wilkey. Their decision said the general article had become a "catchall for offenses" that "gives no fair warning of the conduct it proscribes and fails to provide any ascertainable standard of guilt to circumscribe the discretion of the enforcing authorities."
"Indeed," Justice Clark wrote, "the only apparent purpose of Article 31 is to act as a catchall for various types of unknown misconduct not otherwise covered by the code."
He noted that the General Article is stated in military law inherited from Britain and enacted by the Continental Congress. The General Article includes more than 70 specific offenses, Justice Clark said, ranging from "abusing a public animal" to "disloyalty to the United States" and "other offenses such as dishonorable failing to pay a debt, malingering, straggling, pandering, and assault with intent to commit murder in between."
Justice Clark said other articles in the code and in federal law "would serve the military just as well" in prosecuting offenses now brought under the General Article.

Lebanese Die Outpost Raid 'Armed Men'

UNITED STATES, March 21 (UPI).—Ten "armed men" attacked an Israeli Army checkpoint in Lebanon early today. Palestinian guerrillas said the attack was not their men.
A communiqué announced at 3:05 a.m. attack said: "armed men, estimated at 10, were attacking and traveling in a truck, opened fire on the checkpoint, one soldier and wounding others. One of the wounded died later from his wounds," the communiqué said.
In the past, the army has used "armed men" in reference to guerrillas, because it does not admit officially there are guerrillas among 6,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.
Guerrillas were quick to any connection with the attack. They said the attackers were being smuggled or perjury to stir up trouble in the army and the guerrilla communiqué issued by the command said: "The U Command of the PLO Revolution denounces criminal action and places resources at the disposal of the army and the Lebanese Command to find the culprits and arrest them."

Environment Board
WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI).—A 11 environmental board will be established this year, a government spokesman told parliament yesterday. Until now, the Interior has been responsible for protection of the environment.

A Record for Ruisdael
LONDON, March 21 (Reuters).—A London dealer paid \$287,000 today for a landscape by Jacob van Ruisdael, setting a new world auction record for a painting by the 17th-century Dutch artist. The painting was sold anonymously through Sotheby's. The previous record for a Ruisdael was \$204,000.



AS TIME GOES BY—Actress Ingrid Bergman (second from left) with her daughters at New York film premiere of "Godspell." Isabella Rossellini is at left and Pia Lindstrom at right. Seated with them is Edgar Lansbury, producer of the film.

Said to Incite Students to Violence Greece Ousts Injured Dutch Newsman

ATHENS, March 21 (UPI).—The Greek government today ordered the expulsion of a Dutch newsman who was injured a day earlier by policemen clearing student protesters from Athens University Law School.
Government spokesman Byron Stamatopoulos told a hastily convened news conference tonight that he had ordered Albert Coerant expelled for inciting the students to violence. Mr. Coerant said he acted only as an observer.
Mr. Coerant, 44, a correspondent for Vara Radio and Television in Holland, BRT Radio in Belgium and the Amsterdam daily Het Parool, was the seventh newsman ordered to leave the country by the present regime, which took power in April, 1967.
"Coerant, oblivious of his journalistic duties, played the role of political instructor to the students," Mr. Stamatopoulos said. He said Mr. Coerant incited students "to break windows, to use fire extinguishers against police and insulted officers."
Newsman Was Hospitalized
The newsman, hospitalized after being beaten by police yesterday, said he was inside the building only as an observer and had left before police were ordered to evacuate the students.
He said he could not leave Greece immediately because he was under medical observation. He added, "You cannot leave in one minute a country where you have spent 10 years of your life." His wife is Greek and his 9-year-old son speaks only Greek, he said.
Mr. Stamatopoulos said 50 students were arrested yesterday but were being released. "They will not be prosecuted. This is the most lenient government in the world," he said.
Former Prof. John Pasmatzioglou, 55, who signed Greece's association agreement with the European Economic Community, also was arrested last night. Mr. Stamatopoulos said he was showing "latent interest in students' affairs and has now decided to play an active political role."
"They expressed their concern over the possible influence I could have on students and their activities," the economist said after his release today.

France Decides to Set Up No More Dormitory-Cities

PARIS, March 21 (UPI).—France today ordered an end to further construction of giant housing complexes, once thought the solution to mass housing needs.
Olivier Guichard, Minister of Equipment and Housing, announced the government's decision and said studies had shown that the giant suburban complexes, often called dormitory-cities, encouraged social segregation.
"We are asking that the size of apartment complexes be brought down to a reasonable level," Mr. Guichard said. "Otherwise, we open the door to social segregation in housing, which is lamentable," he added.
The greater Paris region is dotted with the complexes, which have drawn increasing criticism for being impersonal, of cheap construction and of difficult access to Paris for workers.
"There will be no more Sarcelles," said a radio news announcer, almost gleefully, referring to the best-known of the dormitory complexes. It is a pilot project north of Paris housing 50,000 to 60,000 people.
The decision follows a recent judgment by President Georges Pompidou on much of modern architecture around the French capital. He called many of the structures "sad and inhuman."
"We must find some other formula," said Mr. Guichard. He added that the new regulation included clauses for limiting high-rise apartment houses.

Robert Cushman Murphy, Expert on Sea Birds

NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT).—Robert Cushman Murphy, 85, one of the world's foremost authorities on marine birds, died Monday at his home in Stony Brook, N.Y.
Associated with the American Museum of Natural History for many years, Mr. Murphy was among the earliest and the most vocal advocates of conservation, talking about ecology long before it became fashionable.
For him, a bird in the bush was virtually certain to become one in his hand. This likelihood was established in the course of 60 years of adventurous expeditions and studies of thousands of oceanic and land birds. Many of these trips were undertaken for the Museum of Natural History, with which he was associated from 1921 until his death.
Mr. Murphy was usually called "doctor" although he never found the time to acquire a Ph.D. He wrote about 600 scientific and popular papers for periodicals ranging from Natural History to The New York Times.
In addition to unearthing the bones of the moa, an extinct New Zealand bird, he was the discoverer of a colony of cormorants in Bermuda, petrels long believed extinct.
The name Murphy became the eponym of two mountains, one on the coast of the Amundsen Sea and the other in the icy fastness of South Georgia Island. It is also attached to a bird, a fish, a spider, a lizard and a house.
"The official name of the house is *Eurytemora murphyi*," he once explained, adding:
"In English that would be Murphy's mallophagan. It's a feather louse, very partial to the albatross. As a scientist, I'd soon have a louse named for me as a mountain."
Mr. Murphy's monumental scientific work was "Oceanic Birds of South America." His most readable book for the layman was "Logbook for Grace," an account of his first expedition, in 1912, to South Georgia Island. "Logbook" was an adventure story, a travelogue and a scientist's notebook. The Grace was his wife, the former Grace E. Barstow.
Constantin von Dietze
FREIBURG, West Germany, March 21 (UPI).—Prof. Constantin von Dietze, 81, a leader of the anti-Nazi "Confessing Church" and president of the synod of the Evangelical church in Germany, died Monday.
The author, whose works are banned in the Soviet Union, has been living in a converted garage at the dacha of cellist Mstislav Rostropovich outside Moscow.
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Divorce Granted To Solzhenitsyn By Soviet Court

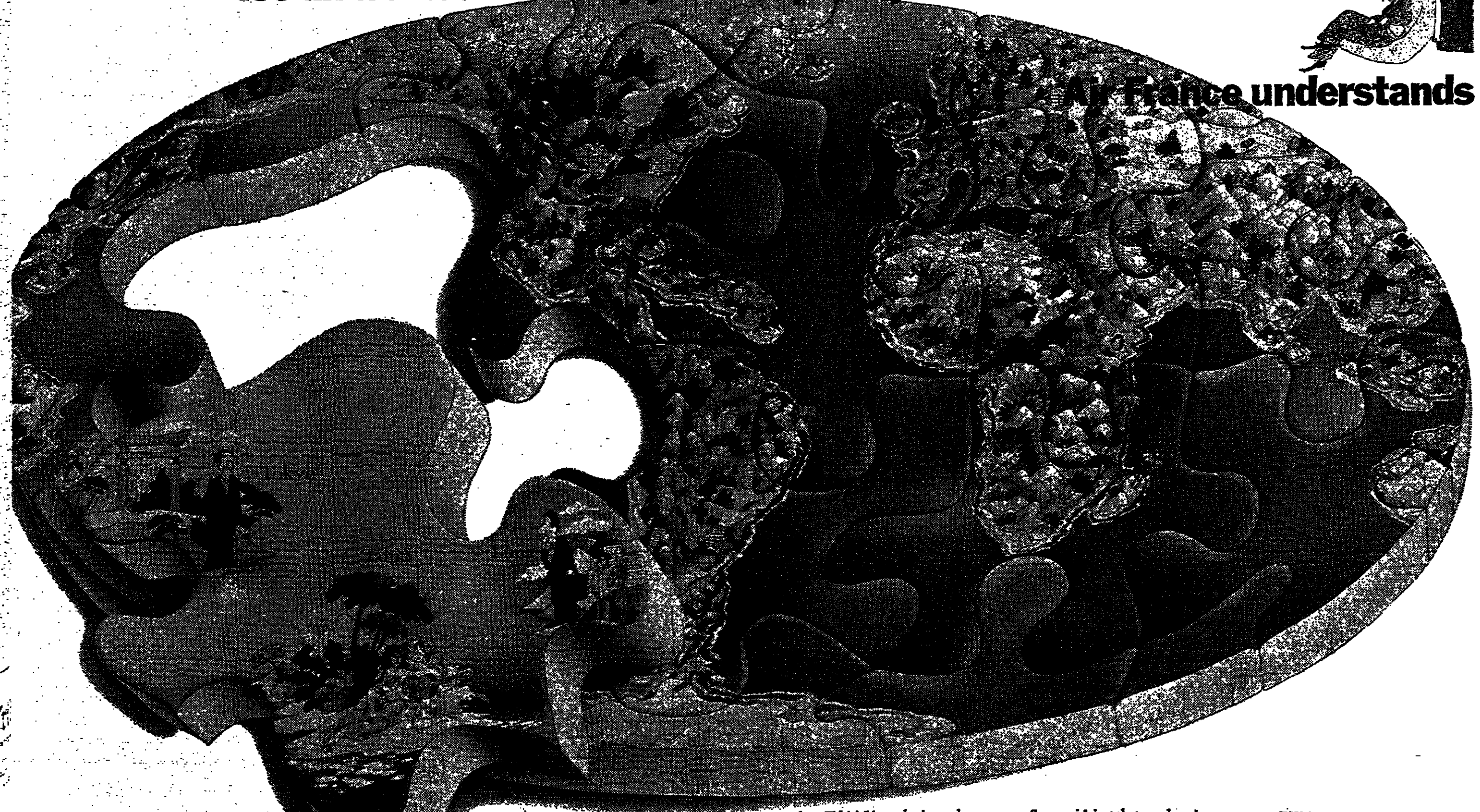
MOSCOW, March 21 (AP).—Novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been granted a divorce from his first wife, clearing the way for his marriage to Natalya Svetlova, who has borne him two sons.
There was no official announcement. The report came from friends of Mr. Solzhenitsyn.
The long-delayed decision was taken March 15 by the divorce court at Ryazan, a city 120 miles south of Moscow, where Mr. Solzhenitsyn and Natalya Alekseyevna Reshtovskaya, his wife of 25 years, lived before the separation.
The final divorce action probably means that Soviet authorities have consented to have the Nobel Prize winner live in the capital. Like other Soviet citizens, Mr. Solzhenitsyn needs a permit to live in Moscow and cannot move here legally unless he has a wife or blood relative already in the city.
Svetlova, whom he will probably marry as soon as the three-month waiting period has expired, has a "prospiska," or registration, for Moscow.
The author, whose works are banned in the Soviet Union, has been living in a converted garage at the dacha of cellist Mstislav Rostropovich outside Moscow.

Sir Donald Anderson

LONDON, March 21 (UPI).—Sir Donald Anderson, 66, chairman of the Peninsula & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. from 1960 to 1971 died early today.
Sir Donald was a powerful figure in the shipping world, even after his retirement. His intervention in last year's dispute over whether P&O should take over B&O, the building firm, is believed to have been one of the decisive factors preventing the big merger.

Air France introduces Tokyo-Tahiti-Lima.

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AIR FRANCE

Having celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on new and more ambitious grounds at the Grand Palais, Milan Trade Fair has become the largest fair in Europe. Meanwhile Milan's last "Great Fair of April 1972 and the 44 specialized previous twelve months, shows the 271 □ exhibitors 26,822 □ display site □ 90 countries sending exhibitors □ rating □ over 4 million visitors re continents.

The Trade Catalogue, listing 80% of April Trade Fairs, is available free. Its detailed index of commercial items in German and Spanish.

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair, and specialized trade show that covers:

Visitors' Cards and information from

Visione, Largo Domoioscossia 1, 20148
Fair Representations, Via S. Pietro
faisance, 75008 Paris 2E 367-57-22.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Tendency Accord Will Hit Ciba Net

Swiss franc will bring financial burdens to the company, the consequences of which can be judged fully at present. The chemical company reports that the immediate negative consequences are considerable exchange losses on the exchange holdings of the parent company and the Swiss franc liabilities of group companies. But it adds that the medium and longer-term consequences are even more serious. These include a marked rise of export production and a considerable earnings reduction. Quoted earnings, which are expressed in Swiss francs, will be considerably affected by the change of turnover and earnings of foreign group companies at lower exchange rates. All these changes of the currency changes will be strongly felt by the company this year and particularly in following years, Ciba says.

Bid Seen for General Host

The 118,000 shares of General Host Corp. were on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday for sale by the company. The company is reportedly being bought by the French group of companies, which includes the company's parent, General Host, a British firm, announced a \$19.2-

million tender offer for a 51 percent interest in the company. General Host promptly filed suit claiming violations of various federal laws as well as of margin requirements of the 1934 Securities Exchange Act. Triumph American then filed a complaint charging General Host with securities violations in a news release asking holders to hang on to their shares.

Gulf Unit Withdraws Tender Offer

Associates First Capital Corp., a subsidiary of Gulf & Western Industries, is withdrawing its tender offer to holders of common stock and three classes of preferred of Talcott National Corp. All tendered securities will be returned to those who submitted them, Associates First Capital says. It decided to withdraw the offer because of the announcement Tuesday by the Department of Justice that it would file an antitrust action against First Capital and Gulf & Western if the tendered shares were accepted.

Kreditlux Profits Rise in Fiscal Year

Kreditlux Bank Luxembourg reports its net profits rose to \$2.8 million francs in fiscal 1972 from 72.4 million francs a year earlier, a gain of 14 percent. Kreditlux says its dividend will be 120 francs a share, compared with 110 francs for 1971. The bank says the high expansion registered last year in both financial and commercial fields is reflected in the increase of the balance sheet total, to 35.3 billion francs from 29.2 billion francs.

Igrian Says Central Banks Might Still Acquire Dollars

Though European central banks are no longer buying dollars at fixed prices, some of them have set prices at which they will buy one another's currencies. When accounts are settled, part of the compensation can still be paid in dollars.

Finance Urges Money Action

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Mills Favors Giving Nixon Broad Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

and providing a complaint and consultation procedure," he said, adding that safeguards against excessive imports have too often been applied inconsistently, with resulting irritation and retaliation.

Protection measures should be flexible so that they could be applied against specific countries where only one or two countries are the source of the problem," Rep. Mills said.

Earlier, in an interview, Rep. Mills suggested that while he expects a "tough fight" over trade legislation, he still thinks Congress can pass a bill this year that is devoid of sharply protectionist measures.

Rep. Mills said he has been in close contact with the Nixon administration on trade matters, and indicated he may follow President Nixon's wishes and move quickly on such legislation, perhaps as early as May. Previously, Rep. Mills said he would not take up a comprehensive trade bill until the Ways and Means panel finishes the tax-revision legislation it is working on.

While taking a strong stand against any tough mandatory quotas, Mr. Mills expressed some agreement with the drive to curtail tax preferences of multinational companies.

One thing that should be changed, he said, is the provision enabling multinationals to defer U.S. taxes on foreign income until it is brought back to the United States.

But Rep. Mills defended many activities of the multinationals, and staunchly opposed a suggestion that would strip these companies of the right to credit their foreign taxes against their U.S. taxes.

Organized labor has argued that a deduction rather than a credit should be permitted, but Rep. Mills warned this would "freeze all foreign investment." A deduction would reduce the base on which the U.S. tax is figured, but a credit is subtracted directly from the tax and thus represents a larger saving.

One reason Rep. Mills is eager to move quickly on a trade bill is his impression that the Europeans really want to stall in negotiating reduction of non-tariff barriers.

"I think they (the Europeans) offered to start meeting this September thinking it would be utterly impossible for the President to get authority from Congress to negotiate by then," he added. "I don't want to help them in that argument."

U.K. Stock Marts Unify

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters).—The stock exchanges of Britain and Ireland will be unified on March 25. The new organization will be called "the stock exchange" and will bring together the separate markets that previously existed in cities and towns throughout the British Isles. The main trading floor and central administration will be in London.

Burns Defines 'Pledge' By U.S. on Intervention

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP).—Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns told a congressional committee today that the United States "is in no way committed to defend or help defend any exchange rate or any particular set of exchange rates" as part of its agreement with other nations to reshape the world's monetary system.

In the most precise explanation so far of what the United States considers its "commitment" to be, Mr. Burns said that this country will "help maintain orderly exchange markets." But at the same time, it was made clear that "we ourselves will determine when and on what scale to intervene, after consulting with other nations."

Mr. Burns was testifying before a House Banking subcommittee in support of the bill which would accomplish the formal devaluation of the dollar by 10 percent, by a revaluation of the price of gold to \$42.22.

In a colloquy with Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., Mr. Burns promised that the United States would not intervene to protect an unrealistic rate for the dollar.

"I would go even further," Mr. Burns added. "When we do intervene, you can trust me as a trader. The exchange rate we assume will be kept to a minimum."

Both Mr. Burns and Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker expressed a broad degree of optimism about the transition to a durable monetary system relative to a free of crisis.

Lists Impressions

Mr. Burns listed five "general impressions" he brought back from last week's series of European conferences arranged to settle the world monetary disturbances.

There has been "a dramatic change" in the thinking of financiers and businessmen who formerly looked on floating rates "with horror." Now, he said, the prospect of floating or more flexibility "is rather calmly accepted, and by some as preferable." Some central bankers even look upon the prospect of floating rates "with equanimity or as a necessity under current conditions."

There is a widespread feeling in European business circles that "the dollar is now correctly valued, if not actually undervalued." This leads to a belief that "European exports may suffer in the next year or two." Mr. Burns predicted that the United States would be back in a trade surplus position by 1975.

Europeans "were pleased to find" that the U.S. delegation



H.M. Pickering Jr.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

At Du Pont de Nemours International SA, Geneva, Hayden M. Pickering Jr. has been elected vice-chairman. He also continues as managing director-fibers in Geneva.

The Thyssen-Bornemisze group of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, has announced the appointment of E.A. Volckmar to the board of directors, effective April 1. He has been a vice-president of West Germany's Demag.

William J. Hargreaves, European area manager of Dow Corning, headquartered in Brussels, has been named vice-president.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has promoted Philippe L.J. Coppe to vice-president. Mr. Coppe heads a division in the general banking section of Morgan Guaranty's Frankfurt office.

Company Reports

Jim Walter

First Half

Revenue (millions) 488.5 378.1

Profits (millions) 23.2 17.84

Per Share 1.28 0.96

General Mills

Third Quarter

Revenue (millions) 384.1 326.4

Profits (millions) 13.56 11.72

Per Share 0.58 0.51

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 1,194.9 1,004.0

Profits (millions) 51.25 42.14

Per Share 2.19 1.83

Prices declined in light trad-

Stocks Hit Airpocket, Dow Index Falls by 11

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT).—Heavy selling in glamour stocks and blue chips sent the stock market into a tailspin today and pushed most indicators of price action on the New York Stock Exchange to new lows for 1973.

The Commerce Department's report that consumer prices had recorded the sharpest one-month increase in 25 years during February was especially unsettling to Wall Street, since it raised serious questions about the effectiveness of Phase 3 of the administration's program to contain inflation.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was ahead 5.84 at 11:30 a.m., when it turned around abruptly. It finished the day at 938.37, down 11.06 at a new closing low for the year. The Big Board's price index and the Standard & Poor's index also fell to 1973 lows.

Trading volume accelerated as the market fell, indicating that nervous investors were disinclined to resist the trend. Turnover on the Big Board came to 16.08 million shares, up sharply from yesterday's 13.25 million and the most in two weeks.

Technicians will be watching closely tomorrow to determine whether the Dow Jones index can rebound from the support area around 940, as it did on several occasions earlier in the year. A decisive move below 940 would point to a weakening in the market's technical underpinnings.

Sharp declines were all over the ticker tape and the glamour stocks with relatively high price-earnings ratios appeared especially vulnerable to the selling onslaught. T.x.s.s. Instruments plunged 10 to 166, Polaroid dropped 8 3/4 to 138 3/4, Motorola was off 7 1/2 at 108 1/2 and IBM was down 7 1/4 at 430 1/2.

In most cases, there were no corporate developments to blame for the weakness. Fairchild Camera provided a glaring example. The stock slid 4 3/4 to 51 1/8, even though management issued a statement that it knew of no reason for the decline.

The day's most active issue, Equity Funding, sank 3 1/2, or 15.1 percent, to 19 3/4 on volume of 524,000 shares. In a single trade, a block of 368,300 shares, the issue plunged from 23 1/4 to 19 3/4.

Prices declined in light trad-

Fund Cash-Ins Top Sales in U.S. in Latest Month

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Reuters).—Redemptions of mutual funds topped sales by \$203.7 million in February, compared with \$130.6 million in January, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

Sales of mutual funds fell to \$327.1 million from \$535.4 million in January. Redemptions totaled \$530.8 million last month, compared with \$666 million in January.

The January redemption figures were the second-highest ever reported by the institute, which represents the nation's mutual fund industry.

Assets of mutual funds fell last month to \$54.1 billion from \$56.9 billion in January and from \$58.5 billion a year earlier.

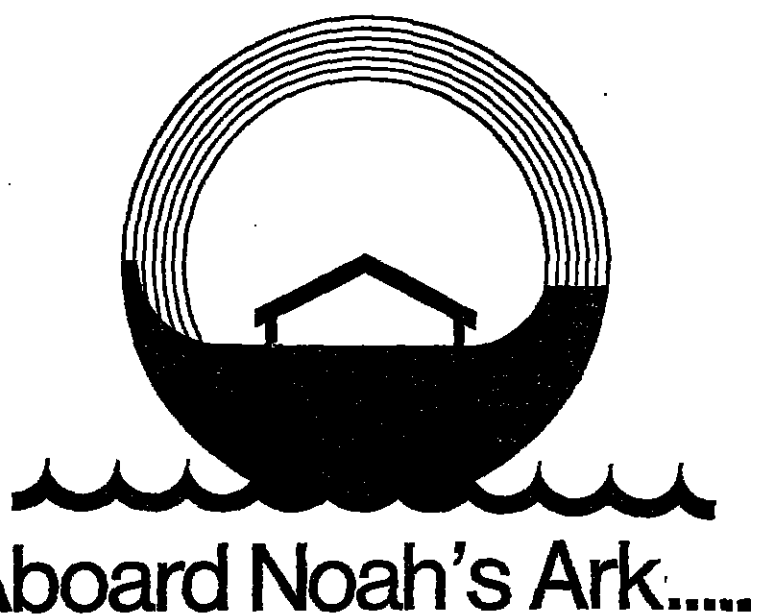
The institute reported its members sold \$3.1 billion worth of securities in February and made net purchases of \$1.7 billion.

Exim Bank Finalizes Russian Loan Accord

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Reuters).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank said two agreements were signed with the Soviet Union today for Exim Bank credits totaling \$89.5 million which will support total U.S. export sales of \$199 million.

One of the credits was for \$86.5 million to assist in the financing of the Kama River plant to produce trucks and engines. Chase Manhattan Bank will provide another \$66.5 million without an Exim Bank guarantee.

The second credit was for \$3 million to help finance U.S. equipment and services for a plant to produce tableware and dishware. Wells Fargo Bank will finance a similar amount without an Exim Bank guarantee.



Capital, born of stability, cannot prosper today without keeping on the move. Make it go. Put it aboard the free ark that epitomizes your business experience, your hard work, your ability to foresee the future. Make it land, where the future is already unfolding. Make it expand in a serene open land in Italy's Mezzogiorno, where pacesetting corporations (ALFA ROMEO, FIAT, KLOPMAN, MONTEDISON, PHILIPS, ...) have already brought a steadily growing Common Market closer to Africa and the Middle East, on the trade routes between East and West. Make your capital develop and thrive where grants, soft loans, tax exemptions and other facilities for new investments in industry and tourism, have been raised to the highest standard in Europe. For a first move, write for information to



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Company _____

Title _____

Address _____

The Dollar

DOW (AP).—The following is a list of closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 21, 1973

15 per \$ 2.4712 2.465 — 5.08

fr. (A) 39.5 38.83 — 13.05

fr. (B) 39.5 38.83 — 13.05

fr. (C) 39.5 38.83 — 13.05

fr. (D) 39.5 38.83 — 13.05

fr. (E) 39.5 38.83 — 13.05

fr. (F) 39.5 38.83 — 13.05

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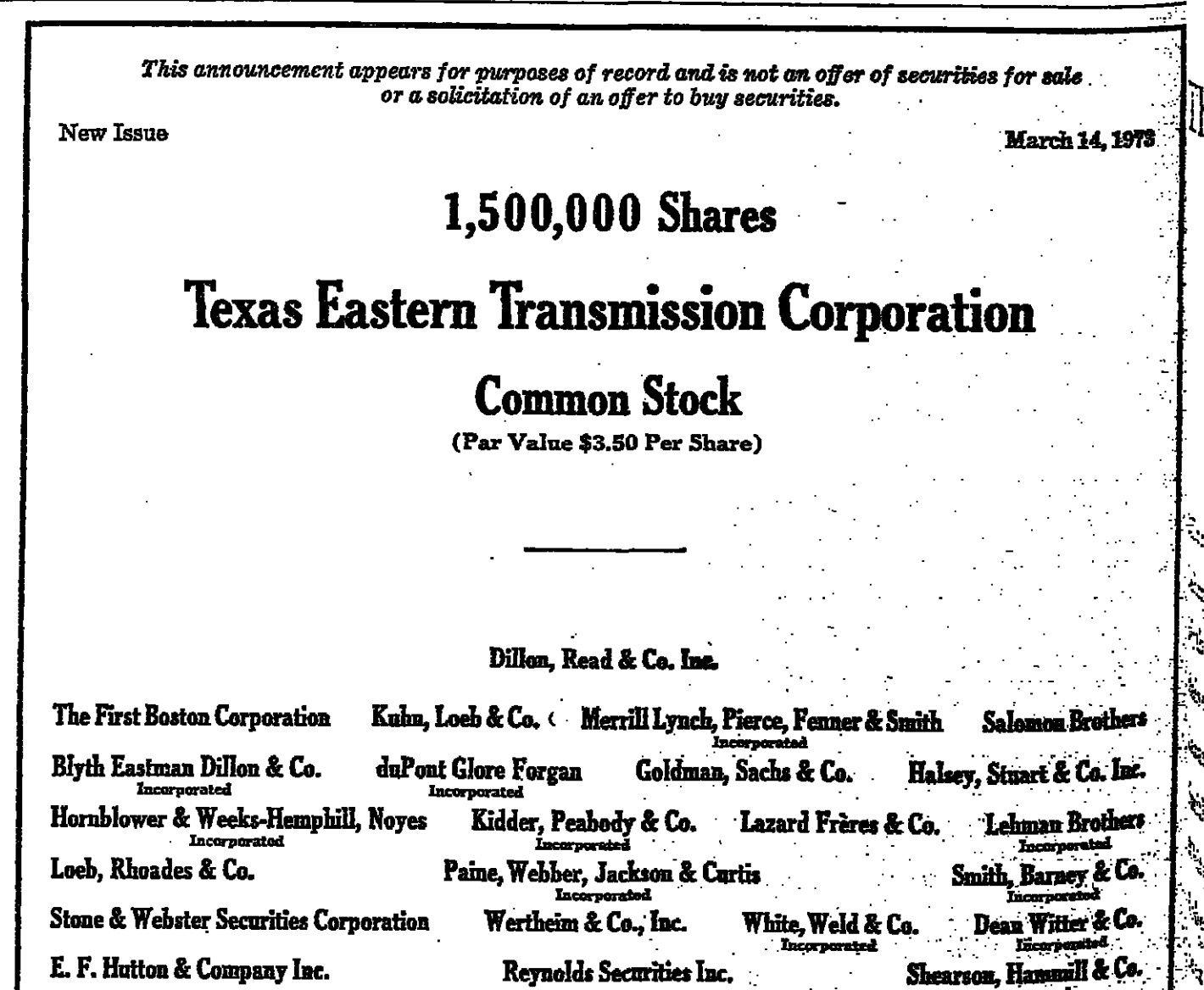
—1973—		Stocks and	Sls.			Net
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High Low Last	Ch'ge

(Continued on Page 18)

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1072- Stocks and Bonds in S P/E 100s. High Low Last. Chg										-1073- Stocks and Bonds in S P/E 100s. High Low Last. Chg										-1074- Stocks and Bonds in S P/E 100s. High Low Last. Chg										
32%	10	AAR Corp	15	18	17 1/2	19	19	19	14	6%	50	Barth Sp	37	9	11	5%	5%	5%	14	14	3%	34	Concord	40	21	21	4%	4%	4%	4%
32%	10	AAR Corp	15	18	17 1/2	19	19	19	14	6%	50	Barth Sp	37	9	11	5%	5%	5%	14	14	3%	34	Concord	40	21	21	4%	4%	4%	4%
32%	10	AAR Corp	15	18	17 1/2	19	19	19	14	6%	50	Barth Sp	37	9	11	5%	5%	5%	14	14	3%	34	Concord	40	21	21	4%	4%	4%	4%
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32%	10																													

mand by builders and developers. Merely knowing that California's ever-increasing population constantly creates a greater demand for land is not enough to ensure a successful investment. PBL's professional staff creates noteworthy investments by determining which specific parcel meets your profit and tax requirements. By negotiating the most-favorable prices and terms for you, and by advising you of the optimum moment to resell and handling the sale for you. If you agree that investing should be taken seriously, fill out and mail the coupon today. It will help you pass "Go."



Upsets - Louisville

Notre Dame Advances in NIT

by Sam Goldhaber

YORK, March 21 (UPI)—Notre Dame proved last night that it belongs in the National Invitation Tournament for more than to sell tickets.

Yish, picked for the NIT 15-11 won-loss record, the 16-team field, reached the semifinals by upsetting the runner-up from Missouri Valley Conference, 71-61, at Madison Square

North Carolina became Notre Dame's Saturday afternoon opponent when the Tar Heels defeated Massachusetts, 73-53, in the opener before 9,388, but lost some of their prestige along the way.

The other semifinal pairing will be settled tomorrow night when Minnesota, the pre-tournament favorite, opposes Alabama and Virginia Tech meets Fairfield.

It was the second surprise tournament victory for Notre Dame, which got by Southern California

in the first round on the luck of the Irish, 89-85.

Notre Dame, a team that starts four sophomores and a junior, got into a 1-5 season start, but as the Irish grew up under coach Digger Phelps and matured, they won 18 of the next 21, including the last six in a row.

Notre Dame's maturity showed up well as it ran Louisville, a team with a much superior record (23-8) out of the tournament in the final six minutes after the Cardinals had moved to a 43-39 advantage.

The Irish coupled 57 percent shooting with pace against a Louisville team that has polished and likes to run and press. Additionally, Notre Dame was able to control the boards, 40-30, against the Cardinal jumping jacks. The Irish often held Louisville to one shot on the defensive boards.

"We started in a 1-3-2 zone," Phelps said, "to control the tempo of the game. We didn't want to shoot or press with them. We wanted them doing things our way."

For the most part, Louisville did. Notre Dame opened with a 6-0 lead and enjoyed a 9-point advantage midway through the first half. By halftime, though, prosperity was too much and Louisville cut the lead to 35-31.

John Shumate, the 6-foot-9-inch center from Elizabeth, N.J., and Dwight Clay, the 5-11 sophomore guard and playmaker, were chiefly responsible for the rise in Notre Dame's shooting percentage.

Shumate came up with a perfect score in nine tries, most of them power layups. Clay, shooting 1-for-6 at halftime, battered Louisville with 16 points in the second half as he hit on five of seven jumps.

Clay was at his best in breaking the game open during the team's switch from a zone to a man-to-man defense "to help the running game."

With Louisville ahead, 51-50, and 10 1/2 minutes remaining, Clay scored 8 of his team's next 11 points as Notre Dame moved ahead, 61-53, with 4 1/2 minutes left.

"When Dwight is hot, he is unstoppable," Phelps said. "He's too good a player to have two bad games in a row and he knows he had a bad game against Southern California."

Clay scored 7 points against the Trojans, hitting only 3 of 11 shots.

Thursday's Games
National Invitational Tournament
(Continued)

North Carolina 73, Massachusetts 63.
Notre Dame 79, Louisville 71.

Cousy to Coach U.S. 5 Against Russian Team

LOS ANGELES, March 21 (AP)—Bob Cousy, coach of the National Basketball Association's Kansas City-Omaha Kings, will coach the United States team in its games against the touring Russian national team.

The six-game series, starting in Los Angeles April 29, is sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union and the Los Angeles Times.

Cousy will supervise selection of the U.S. team, to be announced April 10. The AAU hopes to have many of the players involved in the controversial 51-50 U.S. loss to the Russians in the Munich Olympics.

"If we can get some of the top college players in the country together and work hard before the first game, I feel we'll have a very representative team," Cousy said.

Cousy, 44, is in his fifth year as an NBA coach after six years as coach at Boston College. He played as a member of the Boston Celtics for 13 years, retiring in 1963.

Griffith Dope Charge Called 'Injustice' by His Co-Manager

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Emile Griffith's co-manager described as "a terrible injustice" the inference yesterday by the French Boxing Federation that the former welterweight and middleweight champion could have been doped in a Paris fight 10 days ago.

Griffith fought a 12-round draw with Max Cohen of France. The French ruling boxing body reported that a doping test on Griffith after the fight showed positive results.

"They're talking about taking Emile's license away from him in Europe," Howard Albert, the fighter's co-manager said. "That's a terrible injustice."

Griffith, 33, was given a urine test before the fight but never recalled such a test after the fight. He said that he did not know how the French federation arrived at its findings.

Griffith has another fight scheduled in Paris April 6 and is scheduled to meet Carlos Monzon of Argentina for the world middleweight crown in May.

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Ali Prepares for Ken Norton and His Hypnotist

By Red Smith



Muhammad Ali

NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT)—San Diego, cradle of California civilization and home of Archie Moore, has just added another tourist attraction to a treasure-trove that already included Cabildo National Monument, the Starlight Opera, Nale Colbert and the world's largest outdoor organ.

Muhammad Ali arrived yesterday to unveil his torso for West Coast eyes for the first time in a decade. Having received \$10,000 for training expenses, he will live free with his retinue in the LeBaron Hotel until March 31. For a fee of \$200,000, he will endeavor to fight 15 rounds or less that afternoon with Ken Norton, himself possessor of the shapeliest physique this side of Michelangelo's David.

It may surprise some that there are people who believe firmly that Norton will beat the former heavyweight champion of the world buy-eyed. They are Ken Norton, his hypnotist, and the five partners who have been buying gin and tonics for the fighter since he was sprung from the Marine Corps four years ago.

"We are not smoking opium," Robert Byron said yesterday. "We really think Ken has a great shot." Byron is a former executive vice-president of General Dynamics, subsequently vice-chancellor for business and finance at the University of California and now a La Jolla hotel owner and land developer. He is one

of the partners in Holiday Fighters, which owns and operates Norton.

Norton's hypnotist is Dr. Michael Dean, a Ph.D. from Northwestern University who has been teaching Ken the power of positive thinking for more than two years. During that time Norton has fought 14 times, won 14 times, and taken the No. 8 spot in Ring magazine's world heavyweight ratings.

This gives hypnotism a Ring record of two for two. Back in the 1930s, a nightclub magician and hypnotist named James V. Grippo employed his gifts in the service of Mello Bettina, an agreeable left-handed out of Bridgeport, Conn.

"You will be courageous, you will be bold," Jimmy Grippo would tell the fighter, his large brown eyes skewering Mello through glittering lenses. "You shall not languish, you will overcome."

One night Bettina woke up and flattened Tiger Jack Fox for the light-heavyweight championship, which he believed in months before a fresh kid from Pittsburgh named Billy Conn punched his face off and gingerly offered to bust Grippo's glasses to boot.

"Back in 1970," Byron said, "Jose Luis Garcia came up from Venezuela with no record that we knew anything about. Ken had had 15 bouts and was just beginning to learn his business. The only fighting he had done before we took him over was in the Marines. He had been a great all-around high school athlete in Jacksonville, Ill., and he played two years of football

and basketball at college but never boxed until he enlisted. He won three heavyweight titles in the Marine Corps but there were a lot of rough edges when he got out.

"We didn't know Garcia had had more than 100 fights and had gone 12 rounds with Vicente Rondon. He got a KO in the first round and Ken didn't remember anything after that. He fought on instinct and was leading on all the cards when the bell rang to end the seventh round. The referee didn't hear it. Thirteen seconds later Garcia called Ken and the referee stopped the bout.

"I protested to the commission and they agreed it should have been ruled no contest but the rules didn't give them power to reverse the referee. They changed the rule at their next meeting.

"Ken and all of us had been over-confident. That's what we called on Mike Dean, who believes it possible to motivate a person positively by post-hypnotic suggestion. He talks to Eddie, who tells him, 'Ken is dropping his left hand.' Or he needs to straighten out the right. We think the results have been rather spectacular.

"Ken listens more attentively to his training, he carries out instructions, he has learned the difference between self-confidence and over-confidence. He has been running six miles a day and sparring eight or nine rounds at Gilman's Hot Springs up in the mountains. We are not setting for a 12-round defeat."

Baseball Talk: Epstein-Blue Trade and a Home Run Target

Aaron Is Calm About Record

By Gerald Strine

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP)—Several New York Yankees were watching Hank Aaron take batting practice before the first game of the 1973 World Series against Milwaukee when Yogi Berra said:

"Hey, kid, you're holding your bat wrong. It's supposed to be with the label up."

To which the young outfielder replied:

"I didn't come here to read."

Aaron hit three home runs during that Series, but New York won, and Hammerin' Henry still carries a bit of a New York complex with him as he goes forth this season after Babe Ruth's magic 714 mark.

Aaron has 673 home runs. He was 39 years old on Feb. 5. The feeling in the Atlanta training camp at West Palm Beach, Fla., this spring is that their man will break Ruth's record. This year, maybe. By 1974, definitely.

"If this was the Yankees' training camp, or the Mets', I'd have 20 or so writers buzzing around all the time, asking the same question," Aaron said. "Here we don't have that. We've got our regular couple of guys and that's about it."

Pressure Works 2 Ways

Aaron feels that his talents would have been better appreciated if he had been fortunate enough to play in the Big City. He admits, however, that such pressure works both ways.

"If (Roger) Maris had been playing outside New York, he'd probably have taken the pressure, the year he hit his 61, as well as anyone. If I was playing in New York I probably couldn't take it either, but I'd have a break there."

"This year, though, I'm probably better off not playing in a large city. There's going to be pressure as I get closer, but I believe I'll be able to take it."

"I'd say I have a better-than-even chance of breaking the record, although there are many ifs involved."

The pressure this man from Mobile, Ala., is about to encounter is tremendous. Many old-time baseball fans do not want to see Ruth's record dismantled. And there are still those who would resent a black man overtaking the Babe.

For the record, as the professionals prepare for the 1973 season, it should be noted that Aaron stands on the threshold of numerous lifetime records. For example:

Leaders in games played—Cobb, 3,023; Munsie, 3,026; Mays, 2,926; Aaron, 2,894.

At bats—Cobb, 11,429; Munsie, 10,972; Aaron, 10,896.

Runs—Cobb, 2,244; Ruth, 2,174; Mays, 2,038; Aaron, 1,978.

Hits—Cobb, 4,191; Munsie, 3,630; Speaker, 3,515; Wagner, 3,430; Aaron, 3,391.

Total bases—Aaron, 6,172.

Runs batted in—Ruth, 2,209; Aaron, 2,037.

Extra base hits—Munsie, 1,377; Ruth, 1,366; Aaron, 1,340.

Hit 34 Last Year

Aaron hit 47 home runs in 1971 and 34 last season. Atlanta's ball park is ideal for a right-handed power hitter. If, for reasons of age or injury, Aaron should fall short of Ruth in the National League during the next two seasons, the American League's new designated-pitcher rule could do it for him.

If the Dodgers' Claude Osteen would pitch regularly against Atlanta, Aaron would have it made. Aaron has hit 13 homers off the Los Angeles lefty, giving Osteen second place in Aaron's victim list behind former Dodger right-hander Don Drysdale, 17.

Aaron has hit a home run on every date of the major league calendar except nine. The 21st of the month has been the most productive, with 35. Of his 673 homers, 350 occurred with no teammates on base, 226 came with one on, 83 with two on and 14 with the bases loaded.



Vida Blue warms up at the Oakland A's training camp, Mesa, Ariz., under the eye of coach Wes Stock, at right.

Messersmith Stars During Carlton Debut

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Cy Young Award-winner Steve Carlton made his spring debut yesterday for Philadelphia, but Andy Messersmith stole the spotlight, limiting the Phillies to one hit in six innings as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the Phils, 4-3.

Messersmith, the veteran right-hander acquired from California, gave up only a third-inning single to Cesar Tovar. He struck out four and walked only one batter. Carlton, in his four innings, gave up one run on three hits and struck out two. The left-hander, who led the National League with 27 victories and 310 strikeouts last season, was sidelined 15 days this spring by acute bronchitis. He was touched for the Dodgers' first run in the eighth on Bill Buckner's double and Joe Ferguson's single.

Leslie Dick Ruthven gave up the Dodgers' first two runs on Lee Lacy's sacrifice fly and Willie Davis's double in the third inning. Los Angeles scored again in the fourth on singles by Ken McMullen, Bill Russell and Messersmith.

Meanwhile, the Phils gave veteran hurler Jim Muesel permission to try to find another club. If he is unsuccessful, the Phils said they would ask waivers on him in order to give him his unconditional release.

Dave McNally pitched five innings of four-hit ball and Boog Powell and Mark Belanger hit home runs as the Baltimore Orioles trimmed Pittsburgh, 6-0. Powell's three-run homer came off starter Dick Mills in the first inning. Belanger slammed a homer off Jim Rooker in the three-run eighth.

Rick Miller singled and scored on a couple of bunts and Lee May's throwing error in the 10th inning, lifting the Boston Red Sox to a 4-3 victory over Houston. The Astros collected 12 hits but grounded into three double plays, stranding 11 runners.

Frank Howard drove in three runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly and John Miller pitched five strong innings as Detroit beat the New York Mets, 6-2. The Tigers scored three runs in the first inning off loser Jerry Koosman and Howard homered off Koosman in the third.

Pepe Marual collected three hits—one of them a homer—drove in four runs and scored four to lead Montreal past Texas, 16-10.

Epstein Is Anxious to Return To A's; Finley Is Interested

By Murray Chass

POMFANO BEACH, Fla., March 21 (NYT)—Contrary to almost daily rumors this spring, Vida Blue was not in the Texas Rangers' camp today. Mike Epstein, on the other hand, was.

Blue and Epstein are the central characters in the latest speculation concerning a trade between the Rangers and the Oakland A's, whose owners seemingly talk to each other more than they do to their wives. Despite all the telephone conversations, the trade remains in the speculative stage.

"I keep hearing all the stuff about Vida Blue and I know Charlie's been asking about me," Epstein said, "but whether it's a lot of baloney or not, I don't know."

Charlie, of course, is Charles O. Finley, the A's owner who exiled Epstein to the Rangers last winter after the first baseman-rancher helped Oakland climb to the top of baseball.

Epstein has been in contact with Robert Short, the Rangers' owner, and has told Short of his interest in regaining Epstein because the A's suddenly need a first baseman. They had planned to move Gene Tenace to that spot, but Tenace will have to continue to be the team's catcher if Dave Duncan remains a holdout.

In explaining why he'd like to return to the A's, Epstein mentioned close friends he has on the team, the chance of playing on a winner again, the opportunity to make more money, his wife's parents who live in the Bay Area and his business interests in Nevada.

Among those business interests are his trailer park at Lake Tahoe and his 243,000-acre ranch east of Fallon, Nev.

When he can work out his schedule such as when the Rangers have no game, Epstein is taking flying lessons here to make life on the range easier.

It was on a plane, flying from Cincinnati to Oakland after the second game of last year's World Series, that Epstein got into a disagreement with manager Dick Williams that led to his departure.

"There were a few other things before that," Epstein added, "but I can't go into them. I might be going back. But there's no anxiety, no bitterness. When I was traded, Charlie and Dick notified me in a conference call. I thanked them for the opportunity to play for them and to play in a World Series."

Needless to say, he'll thank them for a second opportunity, too.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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The Mafia Story

WASHINGTON—The Mafia is becoming one of the major industries in the United States. Every book on the Mafia sells like hot cakes. "The Godfather" is expected to gross more than \$100 million. Even a lousy film like "The Valachi Papers" is cleaning up at the box office. The American people seem to have an insatiable appetite for any book, film, TV show or newspaper article on the Mob. The only one that has not cashed in on this Mafia mania is the Mob itself and this has caused a great deal of consternation among the members of the families throughout the United States. A meeting was called last month at the Loew's Cava Nostra in uptown New York to see if something can be done.



Buchwald

Salvatore Marcella, of the New England family, said: "All the book publishers, newspapers and movie companies have been making a fortune out of us. We're supposed to be smart guys and we're getting ripped off by everyone. This is our thing and we haven't made a dime on it."

Joseph Fanatelli, the don of the California Mafia, said: "You can say that again. They're exploiting us. We risk our necks in numbers, dope and prostitution and some straight guys sell our story to a publisher for \$500,000. And they don't even send us a free book."

Mastrella says, "It's about time the syndicate started to cash in on the Mafia craze in the country. Now, this is my plan. We have to have our own literary department."

"That's a great idea," said Joey (Cement Feet) Magno of Buffalo. "How do we do it?"

"First," said Mastrella, "we set up a corporation called 'Mafia Enterprises.' We copyright the name so no one can use it without our permission. Then we start offering books to the publishers. We tell them, 'You want a book on the Mafia, we'll give you a book on the Mafia.'"

It will be straight from the horse's mouth. Then they give us a contract."

"A contract?" Flat Nose Gambolli said. "We going to put a contract out on the publisher?"

"No, you stupid jerk," Mastrella said. "A contract is a signed piece of paper saying the publisher will pay us for the book."

"I never heard of a contract like that," Gambolli said.

Mastrella ignored him. "Now we keep the movie rights, the TV rights and the sweatshirt rights. If they want to make a movie of the book they have to come to us. We sell the movie rights for one million dollars and provide technical advisers for one thousand dollars a day."

"I gotta question," said Don Fanatelli. "Suppose we gotta book about the Mafia and the Bronx family sells their book to the movie rights?"

"Hey!" Carlo Longo of New Orleans said. "Wall Disney don't do no Mafia pictures."

"That's your problem, Longo. You have to make them an offer they can't refuse."

Fanatelli said, "I like the plan. As a matter of fact, my wife has been wanting me to write my story for a long time now. She says it's better than any fiction she's read."

Mastrella said, "Okay, it's agreed upon. When we leave here we go to our typewriters. And I don't want any messy manuscripts. Publishers like neat types. And no stealing each other's stories. Any guy who gets caught swiping another mob's anecdotes is automatically a candidate for the 'Corps of the Month Club.'"

"The contest circuit is one thing... the concert circuit quite another, the catch being that the contests are just about the only avenue to the concerts."

When Winning Is Harder Than Losing

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (H.T.)—"It's tough to be a loser in a big international music competition, but it can be tougher to be the winner. The loser has plenty of company. The winner is suddenly alone. The problems of winning are more difficult than those of losing."

"For the loser," continues Garrick Ohlsson, 24, 6-foot-4, 230 pounds, bearded and bespectacled, the first American to win the International Chopin Competition in Warsaw (1970). "It's a philosophical struggle of the shoulders, and back to the old keyboard, or fiddle, or whatever. For the winner, it is suddenly a new world and a new life—big engagements, managers, interviews, photographers, recording, radio, TV, etc. All the things you dreamed of, but now it's no longer just a dream."

Guido Ajmone-Marsan, the American who, last week, won the Rupert Foundation Conducting Scholarship for a year as assistant to André Previn with the London Symphony Orchestra, knows exactly what Ohlsson means. By a singular coincidence while Ohlsson was playing a London debut recital in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, last Thursday, Ajmone-Marsan, next door in the Royal Festival Hall, was conducting the LSO in the concert which was a part of his reward as winner of the competition.

Ohlsson speaks from ripe experience, mostly as a winner. On his way to Warsaw he had already won international competitions in Bolzano (1966) and Montreal (1968). Ajmone-Marsan, born in Turin, raised in Chevy Chase, Md. (his father is a neurologist at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda), and educated at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, can also speak from experience, mostly as a near-thing loser.

He was second in the Guido Cantelli Contest in 1969, third in the Mitropoulos Contest in New York in 1971, and third in the Cantelli Contest of 1971. In Chicago, next month, he will be a finalist in the Georg Solti Competition, bringing the winner a cash prize and a concert with the Chicago Symphony.

Ohlsson, in Warsaw, had reckoned his chances as pretty good. And with an already impressive international competition track record, he was better prepared than most for the challenges of victory. Even so, he acknowledges now, with almost 200 concerts and recitals behind him, that he is playing better than he did in the engagements that came immediately as a consequence of victory.

"The contest circuit is one thing," he told me following his London debut. "The concert circuit quite another, the catch being that the contests are just about the only avenue to the concerts. To be jumping from the minors to the majors in sports. One night you're playing in East Scranton, the next you are out there with the Philadelphia Orchestra. There's a difference."



Garrick Ohlsson



Guido Ajmone-Marsan

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PEOPLE: Scottish Mechanic Wins \$1.57 Million in Pools

Colin Carruthers, a 34-year-old motorcycle mechanic from Kirkcaldy, Scotland, became a dollar millionaire Wednesday when he collected a record football pools payoff—\$659,801 (about \$1.57 million).

A bachelor who lives with his widowed grandmother in government-subsidized housing, he works in his uncle's garage in Glasgow. Heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman presented the check on behalf of Littlewoods. Someone pointed out that Carruthers won more from the pools than Foreman earned when he took the heavyweight title from Joe Frazier. "He gets his money the hard way," said Carruthers.

The previous record payoff in Britain was also made this year: \$540,000. But British winnings are still not on a par with those in Brazil, where football playoffs have been over \$2 million.

Speaking of pools, William, the London dog who plays the stock market, has a Swiss counterpart, Maedi, a mongrel who has a long record of picking soccer winners. Maedi's owner, Werner Maier, a 65-year-old innkeeper, says he helped him to a "small fortune" with a long list of money-winning forecasts. "When I fill out the ticket, I just watch her. Right paw up means house team wins, left paw up means it's away team. If she doesn't move at all, I make it a draw." Carruthers' payoff was his own but says Maedi has predicted three "thirteens"—correctly predicting the results of all 13 games listed—24 "twelves" and 66 "elevens." Normally, in Switzerland, a "thirteen" is worth from 30,000 to 300,000 francs.

CITED: James Arness, 49, the Marshall Dillon of "Gunsmoke," as broadcasting's man-of-the-year. He received his award Tuesday night at the 13th annual International Broadcasting dinner sponsored by the Hollywood Radio and Television Society.

The mayor of Chippis, Switzerland, was given a 10-month suspended sentence this week for allowing two prostitutes to use his office to entertain clients. Mayor Edgardo Zufferey was also fined 25,000 Swiss francs and banned from holding public office for five years.

A prostitute named Myriam told the Geneva magistrate's court that the mayor cherishes a night each for the of his office and often use come to watch them at (unbeknownst to clients), fiery, who pleaded not guilty the charges, is appealing court decision.

It will be a one-night for Jean-Louis Trintignant, Shumann and Thierry La at the Paris nightclub Le 1 tonight. They'll be joining regulars for a benefit performance of the new Alcazar show, from the 500-franc-a-head will go to handicapped children. Sponsors are the French American Volunteer Association.

Peter Ross Simson, 6, the Easter Seal child, met II Gov. Daniel Walker this week Springfield and came away impressed. "When you're one governor," he said, "you see them all." He also had shake: "I think you hurt hand."

Playwright Tennessee Williams turns 62 on Monday, off the came day for the Far East which will end his retirement in southern California. He is planning to return to New York, or at least to a little farm in the South, to raise goats and geese and in the warm sun and "spirits of a people I came to so much 25 years ago."

—SAMUEL JUST



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